

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JUNE 23, 1898.

XXXVII-NO. 16

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 8. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Probate Commissioner, of the County of Stark, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Joe. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse power, Saw Mill, etc.

MASSILLON IRON MILL, Joe. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers of Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store C. East Main street.

JOHN COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B C B

Fine Shirt Waists

\$1.00

When we say "fine" we mean choice waists—finest ever sold for a dollar—kind sold regularly wholesale for more money than we're retailing them at Choice Madras—pinks, blues and a great variety of colorings small broken plaids, checks and stripes—full blousy front, bias and bayadere—self standing collar—the best shirt waist for the money this store ever offered. Send your order, with size, and 10c additional for postage—you'll get such value as will convince you of it—if you don't find it that way, send the waists back and we'll return your money.

Other shirt waists 25c to \$4.75

Dressy white shirt waists—pique, lawns, linens cheviotte, 75c to \$4.50.

Featherweight Skirt Supporter, 15c.

Rustless aluminum belt that holds waist and skirt neatly and comfortably together—simplest, best skirt supporter made—usual price 25c. Weighs less than an ounce, but takes 4c postage to send as it has to be packed in a box—5c postage will carry two together.

Special prices by the gross to agents and canvassers. Write us.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS HORNE & CO.

A Continuation

We told you a little story last week illustrative of confidence, and wound up by quoting a price on Organides that was really sensational. It had a wonderful effect and brought us hundreds of orders.

This week we ask your attention to

AMERICAN LAWNS.

We have just received 2,500 yards of this season's latest printings, and they are certainly as neat as any woman could wish. The designs are floral, the colors fast, the width 32 inches, the price—but wait.

The usual price for these lawns is 9 cents a yard. By a little cleverness on the part of our buyer we are enabled to sell them at

5 Cents a Yard.

12 yards at 5 cents, 60 cents
Lining, 10 " 05 "
Hooks, thread, etc., 05 "

A cool Summer Dress for 75 cents. Write us for anything you want. Or when in the city come and see us. We have a wonderfully store, conducted on a wonderfully liberal plan.

Penn Ave. & Fifth St.
PITTSBURG, PA.

TO AID SHAFTER.

Heavy Reinforcements Will Be Sent to Cuba.

PROBABLY GO TOMORROW.

One Expedition, Under General Duffield, Scheduled to Leave.

GARRETSON'S MEN TO GO NEXT.

The Two Brigades to Be Under the Command of Brigadier General Henry. The Division Will Contain About Eight Thousand Men—Expected to Swell the American Forces Under Shafter to About Twenty-Four Thousand Men. More Expeditions Likely to Follow. Supposed Strength of Spanish.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The government has determined to send heavy reinforcements to General Shafter at Santiago. To this end the first expedition will leave Newport News tomorrow morning, carrying Brigadier General Duffield's separate brigade of the Second Army corps, made up of Ninth, Massachusetts; the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth, Michigan, and the Third, Virginia, regiments, in all about 4,000 men. Expeditions will follow rapidly by way of Tampa, for while Fernandina and Miami are considered to have many good points for concentrating troops, yet army officials are now satisfied that Tampa can be retained with advantage as the main point of embarkation. The next forces to go will include those of Brigadier General Garretson of the Second brigade of the First division Second Army corps, embracing the Sixth Illinois, the Sixth Massachusetts and Eighth and Ninth Ohio regiments. Brigadier General Guy V. Henry, a distinguished cavalry officer of the regular army, arrived here yesterday from Tampa, and the present plans are for General Henry to command a division, made up of the brigades of General Duffield and General Garretson, this division comprising 8,000 men, to be for the speedy reinforcement of General Shafter.

It will at once swell the American forces at Santiago de Cuba to about 24,000 men. But the expeditions will not stop at that number, as there is a determined purpose to send forward a sufficient force to crush any Spanish command which can be concentrated at that point.

The reports from Santiago that about 41,000 Spanish troops are in and about the city do not agree with the reliable estimates in the possession of the war department. According to the latter's figures there not to exceed 14,000 Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, while 100 miles away to the northeast, at Holguin, the Spanish corps commander, General Pando, has 10,000 men.

The war department is satisfied the Cuban forces under Garcia can keep Pando from reinforcing Santiago.

Should this not be accomplished, the Spanish forces at Santiago would be augmented to about 25,000 men. They are well armed, well disciplined, seasoned to the climate, know the fighting grounds of that locality, and are probably as good an all-around fighting force as the Spaniards can bring to bear.

There is no purpose on the part of the authorities here to leave General Shafter with an inadequate force to meet these seasoned Spanish soldiers. It is for this reason in part that a division probably under General Henry will reinforce Shafter, followed by such additional troops as the needs of the situation seem to demand.

The entire information yesterday was confined to the one brief dispatch from Captain Allen of the signal service, to General Greely, stating that the transports had arrived.

The landing may take considerable longer than was anticipated, and officials believe that at least three days will be required before the troops are on shore or in any sort of organized condition. Some of the army officers allow even more time, one of them holding that it will take quite a month to get all the stores, as well as the troops, off the transports. The purpose, however, is to get off the troops first, leaving the stores to be taken off later, and the siege train last of all.

GALVEZ'S HEROIC TALK.

Wants the Sky to Fall on Him Before Americans Invade Cuba.

HAVANA, June 22.—Senor Galvez, president of the colonial cabinet, has closed the debates in the chamber with a message to the deputies, in which he repeated that he did not wish to see an autonomy established for Cubans or Spaniards, but for all the inhabitants of the island of Cuba.

Continuing, the president paid a tribute to the efforts of Captain General Blanco under the existing circumstances, and pointed out that the public offices had been divided between Cubans and Spaniards. He concluded by saying:

"Let the sky fall flat and sink us in an abyss before the daring foreign invader's foot tramples on Spanish soil."

Epworth League Convention.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., June 22.—The convention of the Williamsport district of the Epworth League met in eighth annual session in this city yesterday with 200 delegates present, representing seven counties. Rev. Dr. Dimmick of Harrisburg delivered the missionary address last night. Rev. Dr. Ganor of Altoona will speak tomorrow. A reception was tendered the delegates to night.

Luther Benson Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22.—Luther Benson, the noted temperance lecturer, died at Rushville, Ind., early yesterday morning.

PROCEEDING IN HARMONY.

Assumed in Washington That Dewey and Aguinaldo Understand Each Other—Reported Action of China.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The officials of the navy department were not deeply concerned over the report from Hongkong that the Chinese authorities had ordered the United States dispatchboat Zafiro out of Chinese waters without allowing her to take supplies to Dewey. The reason for this unconcern was a

conviction that the cruiser Charleston and three big transports have already reached Manila carrying a large quantity of just such supplies as the American fleet there would most require.

Then, too, it was felt that the Zafiro had already been treated with consideration and had probably obtained all the privileges to which she was entitled in Chinese waters. It is said at the navy department that nothing had been heard from the admiral himself since a dispatch received from Hongkong Sunday, brought to that port by the Zafiro. As the dispatch boat left Dewey about Thursday last at the latest she could, of course bring no news of the arrival of these transports. She did bring, however, news of the great success attending the insurgents' arms and notice of what was being done towards forming a provisional government by the insurgents under Aguinaldo. From the reception accorded this news it would seem that the officials here see in it no cause for apprehending a disturbance of the plans formed for the government of General Merritt when he assumes military command over the Philippines. Therefore, it is only fair to assume that Aguinaldo is proceeding in perfect harmony with Admiral Dewey, who in turn has received notice of the navy department's intentions respecting the Philippines.

LONDON, June 22.—Dispatches from Manila under date of June 17 say that Admiral Dewey on Tuesday last received intimation that the Spaniards intended to make a night torpedo attack on the fleet. The admiral sent the Concord and the Callao to forestall such a movement, and then decided to send a steam launch past the batteries into the Pasig river to destroy two torpedo craft known to have taken refuge there. Ensign Caldwell, the admiral's staff secretary, volunteered to command the expedition.

However, the Callao's preliminary reconnaissance on Wednesday, so scared the Spaniards that they sank the steamer Cebu across the narrowest part of the river entrance, thus effectually closing it against even a steam launch, and at the same time preventing the egress of their own torpedo craft.

NEGOVIATIONS FOR PEACE.

A Rumor That France, Backed by the Czar, Is at Work.

LONDON, June 22.—The correspondent at Paris of The Pall Mall Gazette telegraphed yesterday that he learns from an authoritative source, in spite of denials, that the question of negotiating peace between the United States and Spain has been for some days the subject of lively correspondence between the chancelleries.

M. Hanotaux, the French minister for foreign affairs in the Meline cabinet, backed by the czar, it seems, has been the principal promoter of the peace negotiations, hence M. Faure's desire to retain M. Hanotaux in the foreign office.

THE DEBATE ON HAWAII.

Senators Evidently Weary of Hashed Over Arguments.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Interest in the debate on Hawaiian annexation which is proceeding in the senate already has begun to flag. Early in the present session the senate debated the question b-hind closed doors for six weeks. During that time a majority of the speakers were accorded close attention.

It was evident from the proceedings yesterday that the senators will not become enthusiastic over arguments which are not now new to them. Mr. White (Dem., Cal.), the leader of the opponents of annexation, spoke for three hours and a half. His argument was skilful and was presented with oratorical ability, but it failed to command the attention of the senators it really deserved. Mr. White had not concluded his argument when the resolutions were laid aside for the day. He will resume it speech today and probably will occupy the entire day.

Mr. Mitchell (Dem., Wis.) opened the discussion with a brief speech in opposition to the resolutions.

Among the bills passed was one providing severe penalties for the malicious injury or destruction of submarine mines, torpedoes, fortifications or other coast defense.

Pennsylvania Claims Considered.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—After passing several bills of minor importance yesterday the house in committee of the whole considered without disposing of a bill to refer to the court of claims certain claims of persons for property taken or destroyed by the Confederate invasion into the southern counties of Pennsylvania.

The Army at Santiago.

No Landing in Force Will be Attempted for Several Days.

A CONSULTATION OF LEADERS.

Reinforcements are Now on the Way to Santiago—General Miles Will Command the Expedition to Porto Rico—Praise for the Cubans Co-operating with the Marines.

News from the Transports.

WITH THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORTS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 20, via Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, June 22.—[By Associated Press]—The fleet of United States transports, having on board sixteen thousand men under the command of General Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon today, being exactly six days out from Port Tampa. The weather throughout the voyage was excellent, and consequently there was little suffering from seasickness. But fourteen cases of typhoid fever and some measles developed, the former being especially on the boats which carried horses and mules. Surgeons, however, say the health of the men is unexpectedly good. The first sight of land was obtained in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and when the topmasts of the blockading ships were seen they sent a thrill of enthusiasm through the soldiers, and they are now eagerly awaiting the landing in Cuba.

ON BOARD THE DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 20, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 22.—[By Associated Press]—As soon as the fleet of transports had arrived at a point about twenty miles off Santiago de Cuba this afternoon, the steamer Segurancia, having on board General Shafter and his staff, left the other vessels lying to and steamed to the flagship of the American fleet in order to visit Rear Admiral Sampson. The general went on board the flagship and the Segurancia then went to Aguadores, about seventeen miles west of Santiago, and near which place General Garcia is encamped with three thousand Cuban soldiers. General Shafter and his staff and Rear Admiral Sampson went ashore and proceeded to General Garcia's headquarters, about a mile inland, where they spent several hours in consultation with the Cuban general. At the conclusion of the conference General Shafter and the others had little or nothing to say regarding the plans for landing the American troops or for the co-operation of the Cubans. The best information obtainable is that there will be no attempt to make a general landing for two or three days, but small bodies of troops will be put ashore, probably tomorrow, at several points both east and west of Santiago, including Aguadores. This will give General Shafter an opportunity to become more familiar with the work before him and to ascertain the best place for a general landing.

General Miles Will Go to Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—[By Associated Press]—General Miles will accompany the expedition to Porto Rico, with General Copperhill as second in command. At the completion of successful operations in Porto Rico's capital he will return. If the war is prolonged he will assume the offensive in western Cuba. The routine work of preparation for the Porto Rican operations continues. Four thousand regulars at Tampa will constitute the nucleus of the invading force.

Praises the Cubans.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—[By Associated Press]—In his report to the navy department Admiral Sampson speaks of the satisfactory condition of affairs, and particularly draws attention to the good work being done by the Cubans. The admiral says he now has about 1,000 Cubans, fully armed, engaged in the bushwhacking work which has proved so effective in protecting the marines and in preparing the way for the American troops. This force of Cubans is quite apart from the regular force under Generals Rabi and Garcia, and is a detached body of guerrillas which is co-operating with our naval forces rather than with the army. The extent to which the Cubans have been exposed to action is shown by the report reaching the navy department that thirty wounded Cubans have been placed in the Solace. This is believed to be considerably more than the wounded from the American marines.

A Delay in Landing.

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, June 22.—[By Associated Press]—Rear Admiral Sampson says that the general landing of troops of General Shafter's expedition, on the coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, will necessarily be delayed several days. Reports published in the United States to the contrary are pure guesswork.

More Troops for Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—[By Associated Press]—The Thirty-third Michigan and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan left Camp Alger today for Newport News, where they will embark on the Harvard or Yale for Santiago.

No News Today from Shafter.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—[By Associated Press]—At 1 o'clock Secretaries Long and Alger said that no word had been received today over the cable from Guantanamo.

AT COLUMBUS.

Present Officers Nominated by Acclamation.

COLUMBUS, O., June 22.—[By Associated Press]—The platform was reported by Judge A. C. Thompson, chairman of the committee on resolutions. The leading features are the declarations in favor of the Nicaragua canal, the enlargement of the navy, annexation of Hawaii, a strong endorsement of McKinley's course in regard to Cuba and the conduct of the war, and approval of the war legislation, especially that of making the loan accessible to persons of moderate means. It sends greetings to Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant Hobson, and condolences to the friends of Ensign Bagley, and pledges the support of the Republican party to the army and navy, leaving the policy toward the conquered territory to a Republican President and congress. It rejoices in the election of Senator Hanna, and approves the action of those members of the general assembly who by party loyalty carried out the expressed will of the party, and commends the wise administration of executive affairs in the state by the heads of the various departments. The present officers were nominated by acclamation. W. G. Johnson was nominated for member of board of public works.

The convention adjourned at 11 a. m. The state central committee elected Cyrus Huling, chairman, P. W. Durr, vice chairman, and C. Q. Hildebrand, secretary.

TURPIE'S VIEWS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22.—[By Associated Press]—Senator Turpie, temporary chairman of the Democratic convention, said a vigorous prosecution of the war is now the wisest economy, hence the necessity for the war revenue bill. He condemned some of its features and commended others. Among the latter, the inheritance tax, coining of the silver in the treasury, taxes on sleeping car companies, standard oil and sugar trust. Among the features he condemned was the war bond issue. He said the signs of the times indicated the election next November of a congress favoring a measure bringing adequate revenue for

NOTES AND COMMENT

ARGUMENTS THAT MAKE FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Armour Plated Ships at Sea—Latest Sleeping Car Fixtures—Those Marvelous Despatch Boats—As to Our Foreign and Colonial Policy.

The history of naval warfare records no act of greater heroism than that of Lieut. Richard Pearson Hobson and his seven volunteers in sinking the Merrimac in the channel of the harbor of Santiago. The scheme was planned by Lieut. Hobson and submitted to Admiral Sampson, who at once gave it his approval. Lieut. Hobson and six men were selected for this dangerous work and another man, Rudolph Clausen concealed himself on the Merrimac, it defied orders and accompanied the expedition. Everything was admirably planned and the instruction carried out to the letter. Into the jaws of death the vessel sailed, for it was soon discovered by the Spanish gunners, and all the batteries were turned upon it. But on it went until it reached the point where the channel is



Lieutenant Hobson.

the narrowest. Then the anchor was dropped, the sea cocks all opened and the torpedoes adjusted on the sides, ten feet below the water line. The men then left the vessel taking with them on the life raft the wires with which the torpedoes were to be exploded. The thunder of the shore batteries and the rattle and clash of musketry continued. The water was foaming with the commotion made by the shells and bullets. Hobson and his men floated downstream 150 yards, dragging the wires out after them. This was the distance for the contact to be made and it was done. The water about the Merrimac was lifted up by the explosion, and when it had settled again the ship was at the bottom of the passage, only her spars sticking out of the water. She was a block in the passage which no ship of any considerable size could possibly get by.

Various events in the present war—the long and splendid trip of the Oregon, engaging the anxieties of the nation, the dangerous position of Admiral Dewey should the Cadiz fleet go to the Philippines, and the unprotested condition of the Pacific coast with our fleets thousands of miles away—have served to impress upon the public mind the importance of speedily building the Nicaragua canal. The Clayton-Burwer treaty, by which it is provided that Great Britain shall never be debarred of the use of this waterway in peace or in war, offers an obstacle; but this country in its sober sense will never provoke a quarrel with Great Britain, and the same can be said of her. The two premier nations of the world, premier in civilization, philanthropy and commerce, are not drifting apart, but together. The canal should be built. The necessities of peace, as well as the exigencies of war, demand it.

A well known admiral has asserted that even with a moderate gale at sea, an armor plate cruiser, if going against the wind, will find herself in conditions similar to those of a storm, at least the crew will have that impression. The movements of the stern of the ship are violent and very disagreeable. The waves, pushed by the advancing gale, sweep continually over the ship from bow to stern. All windows and portholes must be closed and the air reaches the lower decks only through artificial ventilators when the heat increases unbearably. With the exception of the specially protected command bridge all the uncovered portions of the ship are impassable. Thus the whole crew must bear as well as it can the inferno of the closed decks. In such a ship no one can feel comfortable, and when there is a storm in which a sailing ship would feel comparatively at ease the crew of an armor-plated ship imagines itself to be in a heavy hurricane which threatens destruction at every minute. The long, narrow fore part of the ship—which is not borne lightly by the water and is rendered extremely heavy by the tam and the armored deck and the canon and the torpedoes—forces the ship in a high sea to pitchings and rollings which are of a kind that cannot be described.

Sleeping-car maid are the latest luxury provided by enterprising American railway companies for the comfort of women travelers. Like stewardesses in ocean steamships, they will doubtless soon be so indispensable as to make railroad passengers wonder why the innovation was so long delayed. We will not presume to offer more than one suggestion as to the multifarious duties of the female porter. If she can teach the average woman traveler to attain the altitude and composure of an upper birth with unruffled dignity she will be worth more than her cost.

The gallant commander of the St. Paul has confided to a newspaper correspondent the fact that "we lose more time and burn more coal chasing newspaper despatch boats than we do running down Spanish vessels. We have orders to stop and speak to all craft we sight and of late we have seen more despatch boats than vessels of our own fleet."

The public has been wondering for a month how Admiral Sampson's ships were getting along under the condition of which the commander complains. The Caribbean sea must be simply studded with despatch boats; and there have even been some prickles of fear lest the wily Spaniards should awake to a tremendous strategic opportunity and send over a new army of occupation in a fleet of small vessels disguised as despatch boats which might steam by the watchful Sampson without arousing apprehension of anything more peaceful than an attempt to interviewing. It is believed in some quarters also that Cerveras's plan is to sneak out among the newspaper craft and steal away in a pall of their smoke.

By planting our flag on many foreign shores we shall thereby make ourselves a factor in the political affairs of the old world as well as of the new, but at the same time we would loose that right now undisputedly claim, namely, to be sole judge of what shall be done by and in the American Hemisphere. For if we, by abandoning our past policy of compactness and creating a colonial empire, claimed for ourselves the right to join in shaping the affairs of the old world, the continental nations of Europe would certainly then claim a like right to share in shaping the affairs of this hemisphere. In such a case would we gain more than we would lose, or lose more than we would gain. Would the abrupt transformation in our international position be of benefit or harm to us? These are some of the things that must be soberly considered and weighed in arriving at a decision upon the tremendous question that now confronts this republic. And we believe that no organ of public opinion can with safety and confidence, at this time, urge the taking of one course in preference to the other, but it is desirable to present the great question here outlined to an intelligent public, in order that the people, by whom the Nation's conclusion will eventually be rendered, may better appreciate the responsibility which rests upon them, that they may look at every side of the situation and arrive at last at a decision which will safe-guard America's best interests and uphold her strength and glory as a nation.

The insurgent general, Aguinado, who is on the outskirts of Manila, seems to have the right ideas on the subject of honorable warfare. He desires, like a chivalrous knight, to defend himself trusting to the justice of his cause and the courage of his men to win the victory. In a letter to our Consul he says that in one instance after sending an order to a certain garrison to surrender he received the reply that the Spaniards would be ready to fight him in three hours and they would be obliged if he would give them that much respite. He was accommodating and courteous enough to accord with the request, and then trounced them.

He has issued a series of instructions to his troops which are worth bearing in mind. First, the lives and property of all foreigners are to be respected, provided "they have not taken up arms against us." Also the lives and property of "our enemies" if they lay down their arms. Again, "all hospitals and ambulances," together with the persons connected therewith, "unless they show themselves hostile." The last announcement has a flavor of severity, namely, that "those who disobey what is set forth" in this proclamation will be summarily "tried by court martial and shot" if their disobedience results in assassination, robbery, or violence. The spirit of the nineteenth century seems to prevail among these Philippine insurgents.

There was one man among the eight prisoners taken by the Spaniards, after they had sunk the Merrimac, who was out of place, and who, it is supposed, will be called to answer before a court martial. This man is a seaman named Clausen. He was so anxious to accompany Lieut. Hobson on his perilous trip that he concealed himself on the Merrimac and appeared on deck after it got

well on its way to the channel. His offense is disobedience of orders and it has been suggested that when he is called before the court martial, he can plead that no man can be put in jeopardy for the same offense twice. He was certainly in jeopardy once for his act, and the officers who consider his case may, in view of all the facts, be disposed to temper justice with mercy.

Giulay's One Gun.

Patrick Giulay was already thirty-nine years old, and a veteran of the Crimean and the Indian Mutiny when he enlisted for the Civil war. He was detailed at headquarters of the Artillery Brigade, Second Army Corps, during the battle of Ream's Station, and was sent out with Col. Walker to reconnoitre. The two were exposed to a severe fire, and coming unexpectedly to a party of confederates, Giulay, who was ahead, was captured. Giulay's horse was shot, and as he fell off he crawled behind an abandoned field piece. Another blue coat was in hiding near by.

"Come on; we'll load up the old gun," said Giulay.

Together the two men sent home three charges of canister. The confederates discovering them, Giulay had just time to pull the langard before they were on him. The heavy charge did a frightful execution.

The Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, uncle of the emperor of Russia, is so tall that he can never find a bed big enough to hold him. Whenever he goes, therefore, he is obliged to carry his bed with him.

GOLD BRICKED.

Billinger and His Wife Spent Twenty Cents for Nothing.

When Billinger went home in the evening he was all out of sorts, not only with himself but the rest of mankind, and womankind, too, as it afterward developed.

It happens that the Billinger family, like all other patriotic families, is interested in the present war, so deeply interested, in fact, that not an item escapes it. Mrs. B. is a fonda for war news and so familiar is she with all the news going that she can tell the name of every vessel given in the Spanish fleet that was destroyed at Manilla and can almost tell the class of ship and the guns she carried. She got the information by reading the papers.

Upon the day when the bad humor of Billinger manifested itself there was a tremendous efflux of the gold-brick papers without much news, but with a superabundance of job type. On the floor of the sitting room, when B. came in, were about eight or ten papers. He saw them.

"Look here," he said; "have you been squandering your money all day long on those papers?"

"Yes, but I thought there was going to be some news in them and—"

"You might have known better."

"It makes me tired the way some people will run out and spend a cent whenever

some wild-eyed, strong-junged kid calls out 'extra! We've got to stop that business, and forever!'

"Why, I was in your office, Billinger, late this evening," said the meek Mrs. B., "before you came out and I saw a dozen on your desk, all of today's date."

"I know it, and I want to say right here that one consummate fool in a family is enough. And more than that, it is the privilege of a man to make a fool of himself without his wife saying a word about it. But you mustn't do it. And there'll not be even one fool in this family after to-day. I registered a vow before high heaven—isn't that what they say in the theatre—that I would only buy one of those papers a day hereafter, even if Sampson destroys the whole Spanish navy and then goes over and captures the Queen Regent, the boy King and Wylde, too. That's how it stands, and, woman, you must swear to the same effect. You can fool some of the family all of the time, and all of this family some of the time, but henceforth you can't fool all of the family all of the time, and I don't care who knows it."

Then Billinger went down to cool off and get a drink and when a little boy with a snuffie voice whined "extra," it was all he could do to restrain himself from lambasting the youngster for trying to make him break his good resolution. And the number of Billingers is large and increasing at a frightful rate.

He has issued a series of instructions to his troops which are worth bearing in mind. First, the lives and property of all foreigners are to be respected, provided "they have not taken up arms against us." Also the lives and property of "our enemies" if they lay down their arms. Again, "all hospitals and ambulances," together with the persons connected therewith, "unless they show themselves hostile."

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He had no sense of the dramatic. The fair girl clung to him despairingly. Her golden tresses swept over his manly chest and her blue eyes, filled with tears, glistened in the dim gaslight.

"You must not go. Don't go, Reginald," she pleaded. His name was John, but she called him Reginald. "I don't want you to go," she unclasped her hand and began to smooth his hair. It had always worked before this, she murmured to herself. "Don't go, please?"

His voice shook, but he was firm. "Duty calls me. I must go," he said, huskily, not daring to meet her eyes.

"Oh, you horrid thing, you never think of me. It's always that horrid, horrid duty."

She looked at him narrowly.

His glance was directed sternly at a still life picture of oranges, fish, cigarettes and ice water. She made an effort, and tears welled in her eyes. "If you go," she choked. "If you go—I'll—cry—I'll—cry—so—so—there."

And she buried her head, with its mass of golden hair, on his broad chest, while her shoulders heaved convulsively.

What could he do? What could he say? He looked helplessly at the fair young girl. Then he faltered. "Don't promise—I won't go. Don't."

The mood of the burden in his arms changed. "You won't go? She stiffened in his arms. "Why, John Augustus Thomas, you horrid mean thing. You won't go? You just will go, so there. Why Blanche Cresson's fiance, Bob Somers, is going, and she's just made him a red, white and blue sofa pillow to use in camp, and I've started one for you, and all the girls will laugh at me if you don't, and you're horrid if you don't, so there. They'll all laugh at me. Oh, you must go." This time she was crying in earnest.

An hour later John Augustus Thomas departed, a sadder, wiser man. He will enlist. And the fair girl will weep when he marches away to the front.

For Total Disability.

The pension examiner having read a few more stirring dispatches from the front and wondered what kind of a search warrant would be necessary to find the hosts of Spain, picked up an envelope from his desk and smiled at something it suggested.

"I had a funny case when I was out on my last round," he said to his only visitor. "A woman had called on a lawyer in the town where I was to see something about her pension, and he had sent her to me with the brief information that she wanted an increase. She told me her name and I remembered her as the wife of a man who had driven me forty miles in a buckboard a couple of weeks before."

"Mr. Kenston tells me you want an increase in your pension?" I said by way of introduction.

"Yes, sir."

"On what ground?"

"Total disability."

"Total disability?" I exclaimed in astonishment, for her husband, was as strong a man as I was when he had taken me across the hills two weeks before, though I knew he had a bullet in his leg, which made him rheumatic."

"Yes, sir; total disability," she insisted.

"How do you make that out?"

"He's dead, sir. Died last Sunday."

"Of course," concluded the examiner, "the pensioner was totally disabled, but it was not classified that way, and we fixed it up with the widow according to law."

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in the case of pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief."

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the diseased membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, relieves inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the sense of the taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostril.

BAR-BEN

IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES!

BAR-BEN is strictly a Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and aids in the rapid recovery of health, strength and renewed vitality. The generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is immediately made conscious of direct benefit.

BAR-BEN is the result of over 20 years' experience in the treatment of the nervous disorders of man and woman.

It is purely an animal and vegetable extract, contains no poisonous substances, and is prepared in sugar-coated tablets. A dose of one tablet of BAR-BEN for sale at all drug stores, a dozen-tablet box for 50 cents, enough for one or two months' treatment. In cases of premature loss of vitality, BAR-BEN is a prompt, and permanent specific, producing results which are a parallel in the history of medicine.

In complicated cases our remedy may be required in addition to other directions, or we will pay railroad fares and hotel bills for any case we undertake and who prefers to come to us for treatment, if we fail to cure. We answer all letters in plain envelope and hold all correspondence strictly confidential. A certain test would be to buy a box of BAR-BEN and send 50 cents for a dozen tablets with special instructions to suit your case.

Drs. Barton and Benson, Suite 55-58 Public Sq., Cleveland, O. Inst. on getting the genuine.

BAR-BEN It strengthens the nerves

A dozen box for 50 cents.

For sale by

Z. T. Baltzly, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuckers, 57 East Main Street, corner Mill and Chas. W. Cupples, 153 West Tremont street, Massillon.

reward will be paid for a case of backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness, loss of vitality, incipient kidney, bladders and urinary disorders, that cannot be cured by M'Nroy's Kidneoids, the great scientific discovery for shattered nerves and limb improvement. A box of M'Nroy's Kidneoids, the famous Lightning Hot Drops, Springfield, Ohio. Write for testimonials.

\$50

Send 2c for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHMITZ, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

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THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News.

Now is the time to subscribe.

FOR A LARGE ...</h3

NOTES FROM GOTHAM

THE NEW EQUIPMENT OF THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROAD.

Short Bicycle Dresses Must Go—Summer Amusements—Mr. Astor's Battery—Patriotism Among the Rich—Old Delmonico's.

More than local interest is attached to the pending equipment of a portion of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad system with electricity as a motive power. The motors represent an entire new principle and have all the latest improvements. One feature of the motors is that they use 92 per cent. of the power sent into them, while heretofore electric motors have only been able to bring to bear on the wheels as a driving force from 80 to 85 per cent. of the power of the current. Each motor is 100 horse power and can run for an hour without injury with 200 horse power. Four motors will be attached to each electric car and can pull a four-car train at a maximum speed of 40 miles an hour. The "L" cars, however, will not be run at this speed, but a satisfactory increase will be made over the present going. The motors will haul elevated trains over the bridge, and the test will probably be made before you read this paragraph. Passengers will be hauled by the new motors in a short time, at which time the old Brooklyn bridge cars may go out of service.

"Mr. Astor doesn't intend that his battery shall be the prey of any crooked army contractor," remarked the corporal of the guard on duty at Astor barracks, on Broadway near Prince



Astor Battery.

street. As he spoke he pointed toward a wagon load of uniforms sent away which were provided for the men that John Jacob has recruited for his mountain battery, which is to cost him \$100,000, but they are indignantly rejected.

The desire for a bit of a garden is universal among the inhabitants of the East Side tenants. To give vent to this love of greenery every sort of utensil is pressed into service and it is no common sight to see in a discarded soup caldron or wash boiler a flourishing crop of young onions and lettuce—a wholesome combination of the beautiful and the useful.

The short bicycle suit is being banished by the frown of fashion, although it is still in evidence on the Boulevard and the Coney Island path. The abbreviated skirt and high boot of last season are not in it with the more ample gown and low shoe and stocking of '98, at least for that part of mankind which appreciates feminine beauty and the eternal fitness of things.

War makes the "crooks" here facilities. A man arrested here for stealing a flag declared that patriotism alone induced him to pinch it, as he was too poor to purchase one. When the judge asked him how it happened he was caught in a pawn shop he said he went there to purchase a pole. If he had not told the court that his doctor had informed him that he was too weak to be a soldier he might have escaped. Another layer-on of hands to-day walked into a car stable and led off a team of street car horses. When caught and arraigned he told the magistrate he was a collector of antiques. But the judge had his suspicions.

Rudolph Aronson has opened the Lenox Lyceum with summer entertainments in the way of promenade concerts of music, supplied by the Banda Rosa and a well known Hungarian orchestra. In addition to good music and coolness Mr. Aronson also promises patrons that refreshments will be served at popular prices. With the Banda Rosa orchestra and the Magyars at twenty-five cents and beer at a nickel he ought to make it a go.

Emerson McMillen a banker, has notified the New York Soldiers Protective Association that he will give \$1,000 every month toward providing for the poor families of soldiers from this city. Many other prominent and rich New Yorkers have promised to help relieve destitution as long as the war lasts. The "bloated bondholders," as some political theorists call the fortunate ones, are doing nobly both in the ranks and in the auxiliaries.

Old Delmonico's is passing into a memory. It is decidedly gloomy these fine afternoons. Sometimes the white-laced men that sat in Delmonico's for a generation drift back there again. The waiters still recollect them and perhaps, brace up with amazement. It is not so long that they have forgotten the favorite drink or the special brand of cigars these ancient figures fancy. And how expectant these same ancient figures sit with eyes upon the door! But the men they wait for do not come. They have gone. Other places claim their attention. Broadway at Twenty-sixth street is not what it was. Trade has touched it with a chilling finger. A big office building shuts out the light. In the inglorious faces of the few attendants one sees the "reflection of fate." Old Delmonico's has practically gone.

The ice machine is rapidly becoming a feature of New York life. Hotels, restaurants, and even homes use them. Besides making ice they are used to produce ice cream, water ices, to trapse wines and to preserve fish, game and

poultry. They cost much at the outset but very little afterward. They seldom require repairing, and they work night and day without ordering a strike. The only pity is that they are not in reach of people of the tenements.

With a stock company in summer opera at the Harlem Opera House, a stock company in dramatic revivals at the Columbus Theatre, and the vaudeville running prosperously at the Harvard Music Hall, not to mention the casinos in full blast thereabout, one Hundred and Twenty-fifth street is quite as much a theatrical centre as any part of the metropolis these days. Even the professional matinees have invaded the uptown thoroughfare, which visitors in search of life should not overlook.

Hardtack is the fashionable dainty for the afternoon tea table just now. Like most other hobbies of the hour, its popularity is grounded upon patriotism. If possible, the regulation Government hardtack is used, the civilian and softer articles being served only when the other is not to be obtained. The fat ought to be encouraged, for hardtack is wholesome.

It is noticed that the esteemed Parisian dressmakers, Messrs. Worth, Dufet, Redfern, Poquin etc., desire it to be very plainly understood that they do not share the "absurd" sympathy for Spain." They repeat, moreover, their surprise that the American people, who are such sensible people (so rich, mon dieu) should attach so much importance to such expressions. These gentlemen want it known that they are for the Stars and Stripes first, last and all the time; that they consider Spain a back number, and—what is but an incident—that when the fair, the exquisite, the incomparable American ladies, want a gown, something that is a creation, the shops on the Rue de la Paix are still doing business, and extend to them the warmest welcome, and assure them that they share their patriotic feelings.

Marriage Chances.

Between fifteen and nineteen, only one girl out of seventy-three marries, says the New York World. Marriages used to be much earlier, and Miss Austen's delightful Marion Dashwood maintained that after twenty-four a woman could no longer expect to be loved for herself. In the old novels, nineteen was about the extreme limit of age for a heroine and 17 was perhaps the most popular.

Between twenty and twenty-four one girl out of thirteen marries, but the most-marrying age for "pinsters" (one in eight), is between twenty-five and twenty-nine, after they have "coiffed St. Katherine." After twenty-five young ladies were called "thornbacks" by the much-marrying Puritans of New England, who preferred widows.

Widows throughout life have a greater chance of remarrying than girls have of marrying. The elder Mr. Weller has prophesied in vain. A little widow is a dangerous thing probably because it is easier to glide into confidences with a lady who has known affliction. Widows from 20 to 34 are especially noted for what, from the point of view of girls, is mere poaching.

A widower remains more than bachelors marry. A widower thinks he knows the worst and marries again at large. "Appetite grows with eating," as Bluebeard may have remarked. A widower from 25 to 34 belongs to the most marrying group in existence, except perhaps tutors of colleges.

To the First regiment was presented a stand of colors by the Sons of the Revolution. Historian Talbot Olyphant of the Sons made the presentation speech. The regiment paraded and formed three sides of a hollow square,

Alaskan Cave Dwellers. A race of cave dwellers live on a small island on the Alaskan coast. It is King's Island, in Bering Sea, due south of Cape Prince of Wales. There is only one village there and this has a population of 200. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the United States agent of education in Alaska says that it is one of the most remarkable settlements in America, yet few people know of its existence. King's Island is about a mile in length and is a mass of basalt rock, which rises perpendicularly out of the sea to a height of from 700 to 1,000 feet. At the south side this is cleft in two by a deep ravine, which is filled by a huge permanent snow bank. High up on the west side of the ravine is the village of Ouk-ivak, which consists of about forty dwellings, partly hollowed out of the cliff and built up outside with stone walls. Across the top these walls are laid large driftwood poles over these are placed hides, and over the hides grass and dirt. The houses are entered by a tunnel which runs along underneath sometimes for a distance often of fifteen feet, and ends under a hole—eighteen inches in diameter—in the floor of the room above.

In summer these houses generally become too damp to live in. The people then erect another dwelling on top; this is a tent of walrus hide, which is stretched over a wooden frame and guyed to the rocks by ropes to prevent its being blown off into the sea. These tents allow of a room about ten or fifteen feet square and are entered by means of an oval hole in the hide about two feet above the floor. A narrow platform two feet wide runs along outside of the door and leads back to the hill. These platforms are often fifteen or twenty feet above the winter dwelling below. At the other side of the deep ravine at the base of the cliff, is a huge cavern into which the sea dashes. At the back of this is a large tank of perpetual snow. The cave dwellers use this as a storehouse. They dig rooms in the snow and store their provisions, which freeze solid and keep the year round, for the temperature in the lair never rises above thirty-two degrees

George's Argument. Little George was five years old, had been to Sunday school for two years, and in most respects was a model scholar. But one day mamma was astonished and horrified at hearing him say to a playmate, "I've been run over by big wagons lots of times, and it never hurt me a bit." Could it be possible that her dear little boy, who seemed to understand Scripture teaching so well, was developing into a common liar? She quickly put the question: "My son, what do you mean? You know you are not speaking the truth." The answer came as quickly, "Why, yes, mamma, when I was in the dust, 'fore God made me."

Mark Twain is still the literary lion of Vienna. No kind of an entertainment is complete without his presence. He is the fat, not only of the English and American colony, but of Vienna's society as well.

A MECHEAUM PIPE.

The First Made by Karol Kowates, a Hungarian Shoemaker.

In 1723 there lived in Pesth, the capital of Hungary, Karol Kowates, a shoemaker, whose ingenuity in cutting and carving on wood, etc., brought him into contact with Count Andrasz, ancestor of the Prime Minister of Austria, with whom he had become a favorite. The count, on his return from a mission to Turkey, brought with him a large piece of whitish clay, which had been presented to him as a curiosity, on account of its light specific gravity. It struck the shoemaker that, being porous, it must naturally be well adapted for pipes, as it would absorb the nicotine. The experiment was tried, and Karol cut a pipe for the count and one for himself. But in the pursuit of his trade he could not keep his hands clean, and many a piece of shoemaker's wax became attached to the pipe. The clay, however, instead of assuming a dirty appearance as was naturally to be expected, when Karol wiped it off, received, wherever the wax had touched, a clear brown polish, instead of the dull white it previously had. Attributing this change in the tint to its proper source, he waxed the whole surface, and, polishing the pipe, again smoked it, and noticed how admirably and beautifully it colored; also, how much more sweetly the pipe smoked after being waxed. Karol had struck the smoking philosopher's stone; and other noblemen, hearing of the wonderful properties of this singular piece of clay, imported it in considerable quantities for the manufacture of pipes. The natural scarcity of this much esteemed article, and the great cost of importation, in those days of limited facilities for transportation, rendered its use exclusively confined to the richest European nobleman until 1830, when it became a more general article of trade. The first meerschaum pipe made by Karol Kowates has been preserved in the museum of Pesth.

There is now building in England a cable-laying steamer with a carrying capacity of seven thousand tons of cable. This is twice the capacity of any steamer now in service.

There is a statue in Kansas which was probably framed for the benefit of the Mennites, providing that if a man makes affidavit with the county clerk before May 1 of any year to the effect that his religion forbids an enlistment for war he cannot be drafted.

Only a few years ago people gazed in wonder at the first gas light. Now they gaze in wonder at their last gas bills.

You can draw your own conclusion from the fact that there isn't enough truth in existence to keep tongues of gossips constantly wagging.

We love much more warmly while cherishing the intention of giving pleasure, than an hour afterwards, when we have given it.

To assist in circulating pure air in a shop or factory, the pulleys are cast with fan blades inside in places of the straight spokes.

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Andrew Lang Writes of Prince Charlie.

When the Prince was two years old a conspiracy was formed to seize the Tower of London and the Bank, bribe the guards, catch George I, and his Prince of Wales (commonly called Fecky, and no beauty), put the baby Prince Charles at the head of the clans, and restore King James. In this notable scheme the Prince's nurse, Mrs. Hughes, bore a part, and Layer, one of the conspirators, corresponded with her in cipher letters. But the plot was discovered by means of a little poodle called Harlequin. Layer was hanged, and Bishop Atterbury was banished.

When he was about four they took the Prince to make obeisance to the Pope. James and the Queen behaved as was usual, but the boy refused. He probably thought himself a much greater personage than any elderly priest.

In 1725 his brother Harry, Duke of York, was born. He was a prettier boy than the Prince, and a charming child. When about eight he made friends with the exiled Earl Marischal, and would gravely bring him the reports of his conduct, to be sent to the Earl's brother, later the famous Marshal Keith, after Robert Bruce probably the greatest of Scottish men of the sword.

The Earl did not send the reports, but he loved the child, and bade Keith to send him a fine new rapier. He adds that Prince Charlie, then about thirteen, "has already got the better of his governors." Indeed he had. His tutor was a kind of cousin of his own, Sir Thomas Sheridan. The Prince liked him, and when he landed in Scotland, and had to sleep in a hut, he used to go and see that old Sir Thomas' sheets were well aired—he could sleep himself on straw before a battle. But the Prince learned nothing. He was fond of good books, and would learn philosophy when he had a pretty young lady, Mlle. Ferrand, to teach him. But to spell he never learned, and grammar, in French or English, he never acquired. How many of his letters, in a sprawling schoolboy hand, I have read, where he spells "sw rd" "sord," "horse" "horce," "George" "Gorge," and "comeback" "comba,"—Harper's Round Table.

Adjudant General's Office, Columbus, O., June 23, 1897.

To whom it may concern.

As a rule, a man's hair turns gray five years sooner than a woman's. It is not necessary after this statement to ask who is the great sufferer in this world of ours.

Fogg says the trouble with war is that it not only makes necessities higher for our own folks, but when the enemy captures anything from us he of course gets more valuable plunder.

Do not talk to your child of your right over, or of the limits of your right; but exercise this right so that the child shall feel and acknowledge it himself without thinking for its limits.

The violence of the wind on the Grampians Hills is so great that on several occasions it has brought to a standstill trains traveling from Perth to the north.

"What a fine head your boy has!" said an admiring friend. "Yes," said the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block; ain't you, my boy?" "Yes, father, teacher said yesterday I was a young blockhead."

HEISKELL'S

Diarrhoea, cutaneous, freckles, scars, pimples or scabs, disease. Most stubborn cases yield quickly and permanently to this powerful

OINTMENT

For skin eruptions arising from impure blood use HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS.

They act on the liver. Make the eyes bright and complexion fair. A dose, Pill, 2c, a bottle, sold by all druggists or by mail by Johnstone, Hellaway & Co., 501 Commerce St., Pitts.

IF YOU HAVE NOT
A CLEAR
COMPLEXION
it is only one of many indications
that your liver is out of order.
Use a remedy of

50 YEARS
standing, that has acquired a
reputation for curing Livercom-
plaints—such as

SELLERS' CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS.

They are easy to take, will
improve your complexion and
relieve you of those low spirits,
sleepless nights, sick headache,
constiveness and biliousness.

W. J. GILMORE CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

At all Druggists, 25c.

24 Hours

The Florida & New Orleans Limited trains of the Queen & Crescent Route run through to Jacksonville and New Orleans in 24 hours from Cincinnati.

These fast trains are of the finest type, luxuriously fitted, and running on a perfect road-bed.

Winter Tourist Low round-trip tickets on sale throughout the North.

An elegant service of Cafe, Parlor and Observation Cars on these trains. Double daily train service.

Write for information to W. C. Rinne, Gen'l Pass'g Agen., Cincinnati, O. Send 10 cents for fine Art colored Lithograph of Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga.

MYSTERIES OF CATARRH.

Penetrating to any organ of the body, catarrh, though methodical, is mysterious. It is called by so many names that the mystery is deepened with every new phase. To be fully satisfied that indigestion and stomach trouble are catarrh, Dr. Hartman's books should be read. These books are mailed by the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., on application. They define catarrh clearly and scientifically. The following letter from the Hon. Charles N. Vallandigham of the Adjutant General's Office, Columbus, O., bears on this point directly. He says.

Adjutant General's Office, Columbus, O., June 23, 1897.

To whom it may concern.

I have been troubled greatly with indigestion and decided to try the merits of Pe-ru-na as a remedy. I found it to be of great service, and heartily recommend it to any one so troubled. I feel assured that they will be benefited by giving it a trial. C. N. Vallandigham.

Mr. Vallandigham is a son of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, has been elected clerk of the Senate, and is now in the Adjutant General's Office. His letter is but one of many thousand on file, showing the sterling qualities of Pe-ru-na for catarrhal troubles.

Widowers throughout life have a greater chance of remarrying than girls have of marrying. The elder Mr. Weller has prophesied in vain.

A widow from 25 to 34 belongs to the most marrying group in existence, except perhaps tutors of colleges.

A widower remains more than bachelors marry. A widower thinks he knows the worst and marries again at large. "Appetite grows with eating," as Bluebeard may have remarked.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

30 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

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DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.
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merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1898.

The Hawaiian annexation question has been so thoroughly discussed in the House and Senate during the past few weeks that it seems as though it would be impossible for the opponents of the resolutions to be able to delay their passage by making speeches.

The organization of the Massillon Street Fair Association is a step in the right direction towards the rousing and encouraging of local interests so perseveringly advocated by Mayor Wise since his election, and with which THE INDEPENDENT is entirely in sympathy.

A striking condition of the present is, that American exports of manufactured products exceed the imports. Even last year, when the export of American goods was regarded extraordinary, manufactured imports exceeded the exports \$27,000,000; while in 1890 the excess was \$104,000,000, and in 1895, \$21,000,000. In spite of present conditions, however, for the first time in its history the United States has come to be a world's supply house, not only for food, but for manu-
factures.

Recent dispatches show that the silencing of the batteries at Santiago every few days is due to the fact that the Spanish gunners are afraid of the marksmanship displayed by the Americans. They run away from their guns when our men open fire and wait until the bombardment is over, then they pick up courage and return to the batteries. "Silencing" of this sort is likely to be frequently repeated during the continuance of Spanish-American hostilities.

The unanimity of the Stark county Republican convention held in Canton on Saturday augurs well for the success of the ticket to be put in the field. The absence of friction will not detract from the interest of the campaign, for the party is fully alive to the fact that through its active work the hands of the administration are to be upheld, and that the benefits which have followed the application of the Republican—the American principle can only be continued by keeping the control and pursuing with patriotic-disinterestedness its labors for the public good.

An important feature of recent discussions of the Hawaiian question by the Senate is the foreshadowed split in the Democratic ranks to which attention has been drawn by Senator Teller. Mr. Teller is aiming at the leadership of Bailey and Bryan, who are using every means in their power to retard and obstruct the progress of the flag, and a recent speech of his is regarded as the entering wedge that will split wide open the free silver party whose leaders are devoting all their energies to preventing the passage of the Hawaiian resolutions.

The Republican state convention has opened with men in control whose pledges mean something, who can be counted upon to conduct the business of the convention upon honest principles and who have no sympathy with the traitors of the party who were active in the conspiracy at Columbus last winter. The keynote of the coming campaign has been sounded in Senator Hanna's message, and "Republicanism in its broadest, truest sense" will insure the adoption of a platform and a policy, which will redound to the honor of the party and the present administration.

Public interest during the past few weeks has been so centered in our military and naval operations, that little has been said about present financial conditions in Spain. During the past month the Spanish government has been operating on money raised by popular subscription in France and Germany, and these sums have enabled the bank of Spain to buy silver for the purpose of note redemption. The run on the bank for redemptions, however, has continued steadily, in spite of the government's threat to imprison the "traitorous capitalists" who insisted upon specific payments. The financial and industrial enterprises, under the stress of this panic, have practically stopped all business transactions, and the stagnation and depression must be appalling.

A problem which is now giving the administration much concern is the prospective disposal of Spanish prisoners which the government expects to have on its hands after Santiago is captured. If the whole Spanish military force at Santiago is taken, a brigade of the United States soldiers will be required to guard it, and to keep the prisoners at Santiago would require the shipment of

place, and transports for the purpose are not available. The suggestion which will doubtless find a great number of supporters is that the prisoners be brought to this country and confined in big temporary buildings in sections of the country where they will not be likely to suffer from severe heat or disease. One thing is certain,—the United States will treat its captives well.

OUR WILLIAM PITTS.

"Gath," in an article in the Pittsburgh Dispatch, refers to Secretary of State William R. Day as the William Pitt of our foreign affairs, and comments on the discernment and foresight of President McKinley in selecting his fellow-townsman to occupy his present responsible position. "This chief over ambassadors and Mercury of a secret service, which is co-extensive with the earth," says Gath, "was marked by McKinley from the moment he went to Canton, as a person of every trustworthy quality, patriotism, still resolution, gentleness, lawfulness and thought, one whom McKinley in certain conditions could look up to. He had never rolled in the slime of politics, never backbiten any peer, was nowhere uneasy and used no arts. Yet, as some man out of 70,000,000 had to be selected to rule over our foreign affairs, which are an exaggerated undertaking, why not from Canton take the man and be both a neighbor and a President? If Tallyrand said that the greatest scene in America was Alexander Hamilton carrying his own law books to his office, after he had administered the finances, I can say that a greater scene is Judge Day from his law office stepping into the seat of John Quincy Adams and Seward at the notice of William McKinley."

CONVENTION NOTES.

The country will read with interest the platform which will be adopted by Ohio Republicans tomorrow. Whatever an Ohio Republican convention says commands universal attention, because it is always sound Republicanism. Then, too, is McKinley's state, and what the Republicans of Ohio have to say about the administration will be considered as sort of a text by other states.—Toledo Blade.

The convention would have been a tame affair except for the fact that in the city of Cleveland Mayor McKisson, who led in the revolt against Hanna's election to the United States Senate last winter and who was denounced as a traitor to the party, secured an endorsement of his course at the hands of his constituents by controlling the delegation from that county. Hanna's friends will be in absolute control of the convention and the McKisson men will be unseated. The McKisson people expect no other result.—New York Sun

Not only will genuine Republicans control the work of the state convention, but they will also organize the state central committee, name the executive committee, and conduct the coming Ohio campaign. There is but one thing more they should do, and that is to select at once as Ohio's representative on the Republican national committee a Republican to take the place of Charles L. Kurtz, the leader of the Republican traitors last winter and the controlling spirit of the conspiracy formed to wreck the Republican party.—Cleveland Leader.

GREAT BRITAIN IS WITH US.

Sunday School Scholars Carry the Stars and Stripes.

From a letter I lately received from a friend in Cardiff, I thought perhaps, you would like to publish the following extract, as it shows the general feeling our friends and cousins in Great Britain have for us in our efforts to free Cuba from the tyrannical rule of the Spaniards.

A. HOWELLS.

"No doubt that you are in some parts much excited with your war with Spain, although you have no need of any anxious fear, as so far they have not shown themselves in any fighting spirit. The only fear is complications with European powers, and yet there is not much to fear in this, inasmuch as this country is so decided in your favor. You can hardly believe how universally the feeling of sympathy and comradeship is shown here with you in this war. Even today I saw a Sunday school procession with 'stars and stripes' banners carried by the children mixed up with the 'Union Jack'—a thing never seen before in this town, or elsewhere in Great Britain until this year.

This gives you some idea how the feeling is on this side. It is a universal one. Almost every newspaper in the country speaks out in no uncertain note, but decided and firm, and if there was any need you could count on our help in more than one way. The stand taken by this country without a doubt is the means of checking any movement in favor of Spain by France and some other European powers.

I am not surprised, therefore, of the talk of an alliance between the two countries, and if that was to take place neither you or us need fear what other powers may do, commercially or otherwise, and I fancy it will come to that some day, after we are gone, possibly, but the signs of the times point to this.

I hope that this war will not last long, but that you will be able to double them up, and finish the whole thing and bring peace to Cuba and justice to its inhabitants. In my mind you are engaged in a righteous war, which we failed to do to Armenia. Our hearts were in the work; but the obstacles were too great."

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords.

Abe Lincoln is under arrest, and Mayor

Wise is as much puzzled as to how to dispose of him as Mr. Schott used to be.

Frederick Wengroul was arrested by Policeman Wissmar and Wittmann, Saturday night, charged with having assaulted Chan Lee, whose laundry is in Mill street. He was fined \$1 and costs.

Abe Lincoln is under arrest, and Mayor

Wise is as much puzzled as to how to dispose of him as Mr. Schott used to be.

Wright's Oolong Tea regulates the

over and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headaches. See all druggists.

HITCHING POSTS TO GO.

Their Removal Ordered by the City Council.

THE MONDAY NIGHT SESSION.

Claims for Damages From Richville Avenue Residents—The Library Bond Ordinance Presented—Complaints are Made About the Street Railway Service.

The city council Monday night finally decided on the removal of the hitching posts from the business portion of the city. This step has been contemplated for several years, but was never unanimously endorsed. Mr. Smith presented the necessary resolution last night, which instructed the mayor to authorize the street commissioner to remove within ten days all hitching posts between Mill and Muskingum streets in Main, and between Plum and Charles streets in Erie. Robert Reay's was the only dissenting vote, and he objected only to the removal of the posts from the canal west. The question was but little discussed, the members realizing the danger in driving through the streets named, Main especially, when the streets are lined with vehicles and street cars running.

All members were present at the meeting, and Robert Reay presided. The street commissioner reported an expenditure of \$190.05 during the two weeks ending June 18, and the amount was paid on Mr. John's motion.

Engineer Borton reported the completion of excavating, graveling and curb and gutter contracts in East, West Tremont and Wissmar streets and Richville avenue, and recommended payment of the balance due the various contractors, aggregating approximately \$700. The report was accepted.

Petitions for damages in the sum of \$400 each presented by Elizabeth Flickinger and Joseph Huffman were referred by the president to the paving and grading committee. The damage is alleged to have resulted from the grade in Richville avenue.

The prison and police committee recommended the purchase of furniture for the mayor's court room at a cost not to exceed \$100. Mr. Kouth's motion to lay the matter on the table was not seconded and Mr. Kramer's motion to empower the committee to make the necessary purchases was agreed to. Mr. Johns objected because the recommendation of the committee did not specify the amount of furniture needed and voted no, as did Mr. Kouth.

The street and alley committee presented a report recommending the passage of the ordinance providing a grade for Elizabeth and Andrew streets. It was agreed to. The ordinance was then read the second time.

An ordinance presented by Solicitor Willison, authorizing the city to borrow \$4,000 by the issue of bonds, as authorized by the general assembly of Ohio, was given the first reading. The ordinance specifies that the bonds shall be sold to the most liberal bidder, and that the proceeds shall be paid to the treasurer of the McClymonds Public Library Association and applied only to remodeling the library building. The ordinance was referred to the ways and means committee.

Mr. Smith spoke of the objectionable delays experienced by patrons of the East Main street cars by the latter being frequently driven back to the square by the inter-urban cars. He then presented a resolution instructing the railway committee and the solicitor to confer with W. A. Lynch, president of the street railway company, in an effort to effect a remedy. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Kouth's motion, instructing Mayor

Wise to notify W. B. and F. O. Huberger to put the side walk abutting on their property in West Main street in a passable condition, was agreed to. Also his motion instructing the engineer and street and alley committee, to report an estimate of the cost of erecting a retaining wall in East Tremont street, at the Warwick mill.

The mayor was then instructed to

repare the pavement just west of the

intersection of Main and Erie streets, and

after payment of the following bills had

been authorized the council adjourned.

BILLS PAID.

E. A. Jones, treasurer library	\$400.00
Forman, Bassett, Hatch Co.	12.00
M. Elsas	34.50
Frank Simons	11.43
Frank Simons	11.64
Young & Frantz	26.25
Henry Koontz	186.45
Young & Frantz	25.50
Frank Simons	18.00
Charles Lenhart	22.50
Jacob Kohlmair	67.72
John Gise	100.00
Paul Brown	99.30
L. Sents	51.00
A. Crone	11.00
Ernest Merrill	4.23
George Kramer	3.00
Henry Lantz	24.40
Mrs. McLuhan	50.00
D. C. Borton	66.75
Philip Diefenbacher	56.73

IN MASSILLON COURTS.

Dangeliesen Makes Some Arrests—Assaulted a Chinaman.

Fish and Game Warden Dangeliesen has made affidavit against Clyde and John Rigger, of Bolivar, charging them with spearing fish. They were brought before Justice Folger on Monday, pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial. They will be given a hearing on June 27. Meanwhile they are under bond.

Frederick Wengroul was arrested by Policeman Wissmar and Wittmann, Saturday night, charged with having assaulted Chan Lee, whose laundry is in Mill street. He was fined \$1 and costs.

Abe Lincoln is under arrest, and Mayor

Wise is as much puzzled as to how to dispose of him as Mr. Schott used to be.

METHODISM IN MASSILLON.

Some Extracts from the Address of Mr. J. K. Merwin.

The address of Mr. J. K. Merwin on "Methodism in Massillon," delivered in the First M. E. church on Sunday, was interesting to Massillonians. Mr. Merwin said in part:

"The early history of Methodism in this community was so interwoven with that of Tuscarawas township that they cannot well be separated. When that township was organized, in 1810, the Tuscarawas river was the eastern line. In 1810 the western conference of the Methodist Episcopal church made provision for ministering to the spiritual wants of the settlers on both sides of the Tuscarawas river, from Coshocton to New Portage, and designated the work as the Tuscarawas circuit of the Muskingum district:

"The Rev. James Dixon was appointed to this circuit. That he passed along

through this neighborhood, preaching as opportunity offered, is probably true, but we have no account of the fact. In 1811 the Rev. William Mitchell was appointed to the circuit, and in the following winter organized a class which met at the house of Peter Johnson, in Tuscarawas township. This was unquestionably the first religious organization in Stark county west of Canton. The first Methodist of whom we have any knowledge to settle in the present territorial limits of Massillon was a worthy brother by the name of John C. McCoy. He located in the village of Kendal, now included in the fourth ward of this city, in 1812.

"Daniel Poe, one of the most intrepid and faithful pioneer preachers of his time, joined the Methodist church at a meeting held by the Rev. A. Goff in the house of Judge William Henry, in Massillon, in August, 1825. Although but a boy of sixteen, his exemplary piety and natural ability attracted the attention of the church, and he was soon appointed a class leader and licensed to exhort.

The brick part of the house of Judge Henry, of which mention is made above, is still standing near the crossing of the P. F. W. & C. and C. L. & W. railroads. The itinerant preachers ever found a hearty welcome to the hospitable home of Judge and Mrs. Henry, where preaching and other public religious services were frequently held. Our est emed citizen, Robert H. Folger, Esq., remembers hearing the Rev. Adam Poe preach in Judge Henry's barn in the summer of 1825."

THE JUNE MEETING.

The Township School Board Transacts Business Monday.

At the June meeting of the Perry township board of education, which was held in this city on Monday, teachers were engaged for next term of school. Their names, the district in which each will teach and the length of the term follow. District No. 2, S. C. Smith, seven months; No. 3, E. A. Steward, six months; No. 4, G. H. Metzger, seven months; No. 5, E. D. Ott, six months; No. 6, A. G. Slife, six months; No. 7, Warren Kacher, primary, five months; No. 8, L. C. Spidle, six months; No. 9, W. S. Spidle, nine months; No. 10, R. Edith Weimer, six months. All are to receive \$2 per day, except Mr. Kacher, who will receive \$1.50 per day. On Mr. Leeper's motion, it was agreed to allow Mr. Leifer to select a teacher for the high school in District No. 7, the salary not to exceed the limit.

Mr. Leeper's motion to engage E. O. Reed as music teacher for a term of eight months at \$45 a month was carried. Mr. Smith voting no. It was decided, on Mr. Bonvolt's motion, to instruct the committee on buildings and grounds to have needed repairs to sputting made, and to have a new floor and blackboard placed in the building in District No. 5. Mr. Leeper voted against this motion. Mr. Schwier moved that the school term in all districts be commenced on the first Monday in October, except in the districts in which there will be nine months' school. All voted affirmatively. It was also agreed that the music teacher should be instructed to begin his duties on the first Monday in October. D. M. Kerstetter was the only member who voted for Mr. Leeper's motion to purchase eight sets of Yaggy's maps. Mr. Leeper himself voting negatively. The board then ordered the bills paid and adjourned.

STARK COUNTY'S PRODUCTS.

County Auditor Reed's Report for the Year 1897.

Auditor Reed has completed the tabulation of the agricultural products of Stark county for 1897.

Number of bushels of wheat grown, 910,724; rye, 12,751; buckwheat, 1,197; barley, 806; corn, 1,12

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by *Independent* investigator.

Mrs. Charlotte Haer is visiting in Barberton.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Boerngen, a son.

Samuel Primo is visiting his family in Cleveland.

Mr. Charles Young returned from Findlay on Saturday.

Miss Samantha Fishel is visiting relatives and friends in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Cleveland, spent Sunday in the city.

Miss Verna Kreiter, of New Philadelphia, is the guest of friends in the city.

W. K. Yost is a recent addition to the force of clerks in the store of C. E. Oberlin.

Mrs. H. Howells, of East Greenville, spent Sunday with Mrs. A. J. Morgan.

Miss Alice Hunt, of Barnesville, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Parker, in Plum street.

William Jacobs, of West Lebanon, has a farmers' telephone, No. 205, a long and a short ring.

Clarence L. Morkel, of Crestline, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. J. J. Vogt, in North Mill street.

The time for the payment of taxes has been extended to July 1. The collector will not be in Massillon.

The marriage of George Kneffer and Rosa Paul is announced to take place in St. Mary's church, July 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stover, of Canal Fulton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Taggart on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Dyale, of Canton, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George List in East Tremont street.

Miss Otilia Rieck left last evening for Chicago, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Knisely.

Mrs. E. P. Gilisen and sister, Miss Hazel Phillips, of Cambridge, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hardgrove.

Mrs. A. C. Hallock arrived today from Augusta, Ga., and is now a guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Merwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Buttermore and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haidit, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Buttermore, in Cleveland.

The Military band will accompany the Knights Templar to Salem on Friday. The Templars will meet at the Masonic temple at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. Nathan Watts and Mrs. John Doyle, of Navarre and Mrs. Michael Doyle and son, of Brazil, Ind., spent the day with Mrs. W. E. Groff, of this city, Tuesday.

Samuel Miller, of East Greenville, has presented E. L. Royer with a young ground hog, which is now an object of great interest at Mr. Royer's place of business.

All Richville avenue and a great many others attended the picnic given by Hose Company No. 4 in Kegler's wood, Sunday, and were taken care of in a most agreeable manner.

Bryon Owens has left the employ of A. D. Volkmar, and is now working for Edward Heisler, the Tremont street blacksmith. Charles Foote, of Kent, is Mr. Owens's successor.

A. F. Portmann and Edward Becker have gone to Huron to execute a contract held by Mr. Portmann for the roofing of Valentine Fries's planing mill and power house. Galvanized iron is being used.

Wheat will be ripe enough to be cut in some places in a week. A car load of McCormick harvesters which have been sold to Stark county farmers, will arrive from Chicago for Keller & Stover this week.

The young men of the high school class of '97 met at the home of George R. Hays last evening and completed arrangements for a trip to Zoar on their wheels on July 4, at which place their annual picnic will be held.

At the Tuesday evening meeting of the local court of the Catholic Order of Foresters, H. B. Sibila was chosen as delegate to the state convention, to be held in Cleveland on August 23. Joseph Baubart was selected as alternate.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Edmund Clementz returned to Massillon Monday evening and have taken up their residence with Mrs. Clementz's mother, Mrs. R. Keller. Mr. and Mrs. Clementz visited Detroit, Mt. Clemens and Canadian points of interest.

Members of the primary and intermediate departments of the Presbyterian Sunday school, including the classes of Mrs. Charles E. Archer, Mrs. Charles Snyder and Miss Lulu Simpson, enjoyed a picnic at Meyer's lake on Tuesday afternoon.

George Charters, of Canton, has been appointed to the office of second lieutenant in the volunteer army by President McKinley. Mr. Charters served for five years as quartermaster of Battery A, of Cleveland, and will probably be assigned to service in the artillery.

Taylor Clay, whose mind became affected some months ago during an illness, was taken to the Toledo asylum for the insane by Policeman Getz, on Saturday. Mr. Clay was at one time one of the shrewdest business men in Stark county, and has done much toward building up Massillon.

Misses Hallie Snyder, Lillian Snyder, Tillie Rearick, Messrs. A. J. Miller, Melville Snyder, Russell Moke, Herbert Grosswiler and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Moke formed a cycling party that rode to the residence of Charles Miller, near Zoar, on Sunday. Here they were joined by some thirty other Massillonians who had come down on the train. All spent a very pleasant day.

The Rev. Wm. Montgomery Brown,

Episcopal arch-deacon of Ohio, who will be ordained at Cleveland as bishop co-adjutor of the diocese of Arkansas on the 24th inst., is of very humble origin. He was born in a tenant house on the Gardner farm, west of town, and on account of the poverty of his parents was for a time a member of the family of Jacob Gardner. When John A. Gardner became old enough to leave home he drifted to Cleveland and became acquainted with a Mrs. Bradford, a wealthy lady of a philanthropic turn of mind. Brown, being ambitious to obtain an education, appealed to him to intercede with her for him. He did so and she educated Brown. Mrs. Bradford had a daughter, who afterwards married Brown, and in the course of events they inherited Mrs. Bradford's large estate.—Orrville Crescent.

BEFORE MAYOR WISE.

William Murphy and Patrick Burke are arraigned.

William Patrick Murphy, arrested Monday by Policeman Seaman and charged with arson, was arraigned before Mayor Wise Tuesday morning. He pleaded not guilty, and his hearing has been set for Wednesday afternoon. Being unable to give \$300 bond, he was remanded to the city prison. It is the opinion of the mayor that the man is demented.

Edward Ream claims that he recently purchased a lot adjoining the property of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Burke, in Andrew street. Monday night he and a number of others went to the property, cut down trees and were giving the land a general cleaning up, when, it is alleged, Mr. and Mrs. Burke charged upon them armed with stones and clubs. Policeman Brownsberger arrested Mr. Burke on charge of disturbing the peace. He pleaded not guilty, and the hearing will probably take place tomorrow. Mr. Ream avers that Mrs. Burke threatened his life, and today he swore out a peace warrant, which the marshal served this afternoon.

MR. MOODY THE PURCHASER.

A Preaching Elder Buys the United Brethren Church.

The sale of the United Brethren church property was conducted Monday afternoon by the assignee, George M. Snyder. The only bidder was the Rev. Ir. M. Moody, of Phalanx, presiding elder of the Akron district of the United Brethren church, his offer being \$5,000. 38, just one cent more than two-thirds of the appraisement. The transfer was immediately made. Other United Brethren ministers who attended the sale were the Revs. J. D. Wyant, M. F. Fritz and W. S. Lilly, of Navarre; J. F. Davidson, of North Lawrence; J. A. Weller, of Canton; Mr. McKee, of Dayton; Presiding Elder Watson and Pastor Phillips. The latter stated today that, far from being discouraged, he and members of the congregation will now strive more earnestly than ever to better the church's finances, and that they hope eventually to pay off every cent of the indebtedness of \$7,000.

THE PRICE TOO HIGH.

Saloonkeepers Object to Paying the Entire Tax of \$1 for Beer.

Christian Schott, Frank Myers, Joseph Snyder, John Frieg and William Clemenz attended the meeting of the Stark County Liquor League at Canton, Tuesday. They report very lively times. A heated discussion took place over the recent increase of \$1 a barrel in the price of beer. It was decided by a unanimous vote that the brewers and wholesale dealers should be notified that the members of the association in future would pay no more than \$6.50 a barrel for beer. The present price is \$8, at which figure the retailers claim they cannot do a paying business. They object to being made to bear the entire special war tax of \$1 a barrel. Another special meeting of the league will be held in Canton next Tuesday.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. N. P. BAILEY.

The death of Mrs. N. P. Bailey, wife of the Rev. N. P. Bailey, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city, occurred at her home in Sabina, O., on Wednesday evening, June 13. The funeral took place from the Congregational church of Sabina, on Friday, June 17.

Mrs. Bailey had been seriously ill for some time, and death was not unexpected by her Massillon friends, who, nevertheless, received the news with feelings of deep sadness and sympathy for members of her family. Mrs. Bailey, rendered herself much beloved during her residence in Massillon, where her memory will be retained with sincere respect and affection.

WEBSTER SPHLICHTER.

BEACH CITY, June 20.—Webster Sphlichter, aged 41 years, died this morning of kidney trouble.

Highwaymen on Wheels.

A wheelman of 14th street, New York, was not long since attacked, robbed and left senseless by two highwaymen mounted on bicycles in Central Park. Repeated accounts of robberies by men mounted on the swift revolving wheel have appeared in various parts of the country. In each instance, so far as is known, they have evaded the police. Those depredators of the health, diseases of the kidney and bladder, will likewise be in all likelihood escape arrest, and pursue their atrocious career unchecked, unless they are arrested in the outset by the potent intervention of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest medicine, as well as tonic, known to modern times.

The general preventive name is the best known medicinal safeguard not only against renal, but also rheumatic and malarial disorders. It is at the start that disease is most easily and completely overcome. The use of the Bitters is followed by the happiest results in cases of dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness.

The victory rests with America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, when it enters the battle against impure blood.

STREET FAIR ASSURED.

Citizens Meet and Organize

Tuesday Night.

LEADING MERCHANTS INTERESTED.

All but the Date Fixed by Those Who Assembled Last Night—Permanent Officers Elected and Committees Appointed—The Mayor's Efforts Rewarded.

The street fair project is now fairly under way, and its success is assured by the interest manifested by representative business men of this city. In response to the call issued by Mayor Wise there was a fair attendance of merchants at the meeting held in the court room on Tuesday evening, and the organization of the Massillon Street Fair Association ensued. The mayor presided and was later elected president of the association. The other officers elected were: W. D. Benedict, vice president; C. M. Whitman, secretary, and James H. Hunt, treasurer. J. C. F. Putman officiated as temporary secretary of the meeting. The appointment of finance and arrangement committees followed and J. W. Foltz, W. L. Bechtel, J. C. F. Putman, G. F. Breckel and Z. T. Baltzly were named on the former, and W. B. Martin, F. A. Vogt, H. C. Diehenn, J. D. Miller and W. A. Pietzcker constitute the latter committee.

It is not intended to conduct the fair before September, and at future meetings other committees necessary will be provided. Numerous plans were discussed last night for the display of exhibits, and the booth system, in use at Zanesville last week, was generally endorsed. Definite action will not be taken, however, until later. Merchants of the city will be expected to offer premiums for the best exhibits of country produce, stock, etc., and the grain, fruits and vegetables will probably be exhibited in front of the business places, offering the respective prizes. The mayor was greatly impressed by the midway at Zanesville, and has determined to have a like attraction in Massillon, one that will possibly eclipse the midway of the Columbian exposition. The meeting adjourned subject to the president's call. At the next regular meeting of the association more decisive action will be taken and dates may be fixed.

CHILDREN'S DAY WAS OBSERVED IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SUNDAY EVENING.

The ladies of the Reformed church, gave a festival on the square Saturday evening, which was a success, the proceeds were some \$60.

Howard Hauenstein, of Kochs, was buried here Monday, June 13th.

Prof. A. H. Ething, G. B. Roth and C. H. Beeler leave today for Wooster, to attend the summer term at the university.

Since our last report Jeremiah Bowker

was married to an accomplished young lady, of Dundee, O.

Walter McDonald, of Wooster, is in town, a guest at the Lucas hotel, to spend his summer vacation.

Louis Haag has purchased another fine lot of cattle, which he sent to Massillon. Radom Schlaft came home Wednesday evening from Berea, where he had been attending school.

PIGEON RUN LETTER.

PIGEON RUN, June 20.—The Christian Endeavor society of this place, will give a cake walk social on the church lawn on Thursday evening. The proceeds for the benefit of the church.

CHILDREN'S DAY WILL BE OBSERVED AT THE CHURCH NEXT SUNDAY.

A party of our cyclists wheeled to Canton yesterday.

The mines are working very little at present.

A TOKEN OF ESTEEM.

Resolutions and a Purse Presented to the Rev. T. F. Mahon.

The Rev. Thomas F. Mahon, former rector of St. Joseph's church of Massillon, will depart for Cleveland Thursday morning, to assume charge of St. Thomas Aquinas parish in that city. Tuesday night the gentlemen of St. Joseph's congregation assembled in the school building for the purpose of bidding their pastor farewell. Resolutions were prepared in appreciation and commendation of the services of the Rev. Mr. Mahon while in Massillon, also expressing sincere regret at the departure of the worthy pastor. These were presented to the Rev. Mr. Mahon, who was also present, and although deeply affected, he responded, expressing the deepest gratitude. A check for \$200 was then presented to the Rev. Mr. Mahon by his devoted friends.

The Rev. Mr. Kuebler, the newly-appointed rector of St. Joseph's church, spent the day in the city, but will not take charge of the parish until Thursday. At Canal Fulton yesterday he was presented with a splendid horse by his congregation in appreciation of his past services. The Rev. Mr. Mahon has especially requested that he be extended to the new rector, and it is needless to say that the request will be adhered to, for the Rev. Mr. Kuebler is a capable man and an earnest worker in the interests of his charge.

AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

The Marriage of Edward Sibila and Miss Annie Paul.

The wedding of Edward Sibila and Miss Annie Paul took place this morning in St. Joseph's church, the Rev. T. F. Mahon officiating. The bride with the best man, Joseph Abel, of Dayton, and the groom with the maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Sibila, advanced to the altar to the strains of the wedding march played by Harrison's orchestra, of which the groom is a member. Miss Lida McPride and Miss Minnie Kihnn sang "Ave Maria" and Brown's mass in flat during the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white organdie over white silk, and a hat of satin braid trimmed with folds of white satin and aigrettes. The maid of honor's gown was white organdie trimmed with yellow. Her hat was a white straw trimmed with yellow roses and white feathers. About two hundred guests were present at the church. A reception was held in honor of the bride and groom at the Paul residence in High street at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, June 21, 1898:

LADIES.

Harris Katie.

Berry, D.

Leighlin, Hugh.

Blizzard, L. W.

McCaull, J. B.

Dorney, David.

Patton, Frank.

Vanderworth, C. R.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHERLEY, P.M.

date for representative. Mayor A. H. McCadden this morning authorized THE INDEPENDENT to say that he is absolutely without aspirations in that direction, and that the report that he is anxious to become John P. Jones successor is absolutely without foundation.

A reception was given at the rectory of the St. Philip and St. James's church last evening, to give the townspeople an opportunity to say their farewells to the Rev. Mr. Kuebler, who leaves for Massillon, his new charge, on Thursday.

Prof. Footh and C. M. Schafer are in Columbus attending the Republican convention.

READING CIRCLE HAS AN OUTING.

WILMOT, June 22.—The Chautauqua Reading Circle, constituted of about twenty members, is enjoying an outing at Chippewa lake today.

Dr. Ricksecker is in Columbus attending the state Republican convention. He is the delegate from this place.

MT. EATON NEWS.

MT. EATON, June 20.—Jacob Frick, of Wooster, was in town Sunday, a guest at the hotel.

Frank Maag is home from Columbus during the vacation.

Only three children in town that did not have the measles this spring, Wildford, Lusetta Wampler and Clela Gruber.

Christian Harrold is very sick. A consultation was held the past week, by Dr. Snively, of West Lebanon, Dr. J. P. Penberthy and C. Lee Gruber, of this place.

Children's day was observed in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening.

The ladies of the Reformed church, gave a festival on the square Saturday evening, which was a success, the proceeds were some \$60.

Howard Hauenstein, of Kochs, was buried here Monday, June 13th.

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A BALAKLAVA VET.

ONE OF THE MEN WHO WAS IN THE CHARGE OF THE SIX HUNDRED

New Living in Brooklyn—Rode Into the Jaws of Death, but Came Out Without Even a Scratch—He is Now a Building Contractor.

It is probably not known by many persons in Brooklyn that there is residing in their midst a prosperous business man who was in the charge of the Light Brigade, at Balaklava, made famous by the late Lord Tennyson. The survivor, one of the very few left, is John Kennedy. He is a building contractor at Nos. 175 and 177 Front street, and his son is associated with him in business.

They have put up a number of large buildings in Brooklyn, and are just now completing the great sugar refinery, covering one block, at the foot of Jay street, for Arbuckle Bros.

Mr. Kennedy came to Brooklyn four or five years after the civil war, having about two years before received an honorable discharge from the British army. He was a friend of old William Beard, and superintended the work of putting up Beard's stores in South Brooklyn. Eighteen years ago Mr. Kennedy went into business for himself.

If ever there was a modest veteran soldier that man is Mr. Kennedy. He seldom or never talks about that "gallop into the jaws of death." He would rather talk about anything else. In fact, when a reporter called on Mr. Kennedy at his office, to get some details of the charge, the grand old veteran remarked, "Tennyson told it all in his poem."

"But tell me something of your personal experience in the charge," the reporter pressed.

"It was all a flash," Mr. Kennedy answered. "And this reminds me," he continued, "that the bugler who sounded the charge has just died in England. It was never intended that we should silence those particular guns that we went at. The order that was given was misunderstood. But we rode at them. Advancing, a shot from one of the guns carried away the head of the man who was at my side. My horse was killed by another shot. Of course he fell, and in falling I was partly under him. I was smothered with blood from the animal. In a moment or two I had extricated myself, and a riderless horse coming along, I jumped into the saddle and rode through the guns and cut my way back. Only a few of the 600 got through without a scratch, and I was one of the fortunate."

Mr. Kennedy enlisted in the Royal Horse Artillery when he was not eighteen years of age. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born in Belfast in 1835. Consequently he is sixty three. Few men are as well preserved as he is at his age. He has a clear, bright complexion and is smooth shaven. In twenty-five years he has not had a day's illness.

After a brief service in the Royal Artillery at Woolwich Mr. Kennedy was transferred to Troop I. He began to see hard service when the British forces were landed at Old Fort, near Bulganak, in 1854. Each trooper and his horse were lowered to a raft, from which they had to step off and wade ashore.

It was on the memorable Oct 25 that Troop I was forming part of the forces which Lord Raglan decided to spare for the defense of the position outlying Balaklava. It formed a part of the division in which was the Light Brigade. Mr. Kennedy, with Troop I remained stationed at Balaklava until the end of the Crimean war, but participated in the battle of Inkerman, and was also at the siege of Sebastopol.

Mr. Kennedy has all the medals and clasps, which will be handed down as heirlooms to his family. He has also a well-thumbed Bible, which he carried with him from the day of his enlistment to his muster out.

Asked whether he thought the United States was justified in making war on Spain Mr. Kennedy answered "I certainly believe so, and I would help the United States myself if I am wanted."

General Schofield.

As one by one the officers of the regular army at the head of the list have been retired from active service when they reached the age of sixty-four, the roster of those who commanded independent armies in the field has been exhausted. Now and henceforth the ranking officer of the army must be one who served in the civil war as a subordinate, till this list also shall be ended and the whole generation of those who saw active service in civilized warfare on a great scale has passed off the stage. General Schofield is the last of those who commanded armies for whom a special rank was provided after the close of the war.



That of General was limited to Grant and Sherman by the original statute which also provided that the grade of Lieutenant-General should cease with the death of Sheridan. Sympathy with the latter when he was in articulo mortis led Congress to confer on him the higher rank, but he never exercised it. A short time before General Schofield reached age limit when he too must retire, the rank of Lieutenant-General was given him by act of Congress. These highest grades were honorary, for Grant ended his war service as Lieutenant-General; Sherman and Schofield theirs as Major-Generals.

AN INSUPERABLE OBSTACLE.

A Fatal Barrier to the Happiness of the Fair Chicago Girl.

The fair Chicagoan had refused the young man's offer with scorn, and he had gone back to his home a broken-hearted man.

"My child," exclaimed the mother, "why did you do that?"

"You ought to know, mamma," replied the girl coldly.

"Perhaps I should, but I don't. Isn't he rich?"

"Yes, mamma."

"And of good family?"

"Excellent."

"With social recognition?"

"Plenty of it."

"Of excellent habits?"

"Better than most men."

"And he loved you?"

"Sincerely, he said."

"Did you love him?"

"I did, mamma," and the girl sobbed.

Then why in the name of goodness don't you accept him?"

The girl stepped close to her mother and whispered something in her ear.

"Great heavens!" exclaimed the mother in horror, "what narrow escape. Who would ever have thought he came from St. Louis?"—Detroit Free Press.



Accounted For.

WOMEN AS BARBERS.

Increasing in Number, for in Some Way They Excel Men.

The proprietor of one of the shops said: "There are a number of woman barbers scattered around Chicago and I firmly believe the time is coming when there will be many more. The women don't drink as the men do. I dare say it isn't a pleasant thing to sit in a chair and be shaved by a man whose hand trembles so that he can hardly hold the razor. Some of my customers tell me that they stopped going to the shops run by men because so many of the barbers had been drinking liquor or smoking cigarettes. There's another thing, a woman keeps a shop cleaner than any man would. Everything must be spic and span in this shop. I couldn't work if things were tossed around as I have seen them in so many places. Nearly every shop, except the larger ones downtown, has a regular crowd of loafers hanging around it and the place is full of smoke most of the time. There is nothing attractive about it. When the women own the shops there will be no smoke and no loafers, but everything will be kept clean and cheerful."

"Do you think the women can do the work as well as men?"

"Better; because they are always attentive to business and are never made nervous by the use of liquor or tobacco. In cutting hair, for instance, a woman will display better taste than a man, because she seems to know by a woman's instinct what kind of a cut looks best for a head of a certain shape. There's a great knack in cutting hair so as to get the best possible effect, and the average man barber can't understand it any more than he can understand trimming a spring bonnet. Of course there are experts who have studied hair-cutting, but most of the men barbers have no idea of doing it in an artistic way."

"And you consider it a proper occupation for women?"

"Certainly I do or I should not have learned the trade. The great majority of our customers are gentlemen, and the few who attempt to be familiar are cheap young men easily 'squeched' by any woman of experience. I never could see that there was any humiliation in shaving and shampooing men for a consideration. Most women who are self-supporting work harder than we do and do not get as much pay. This is a line of work in which women can compete successfully with men and—excuse me."

A man with gray side-whiskers came in the front door and made a profound bow. The head barber received his hat and conducted him to the front chair, into which he fell. She tucked a clean bib under his neck and tipped him back.

"Kind o' warm," said he.

"It's so," said she. Then sheathered him with as much dexterity as if she were icing a cake, and he lay there with his eyes closed and an expression of content on his soapy face.

"Come back again," she said to the departing visitor. "And next time don't stop at a man-shop around the corner and get shaved before you come to see me. Don't think that I'd insist on shaving you simply because you needed it!"—Chicago Record.

A Sensible Suggestion.



Not Surprising.

A young woman, lately returning from Europe, was talking with a friend about her experiences. If she is correctly reported by the Boston Transcript it must be admitted that a foreign tour is not of necessity a liberal education.

She was telling about the wonderful smoothness and pleasantness of the homeward voyage.

"It is a little surprising that you should have had clear weather and nothing else," remarked her friend, who felt obliged to say something.

"Not at all," answered the young lady. "I was told that the captain swept the sky with his telescope the first thing every morning."

Reason Why.

"In looking out of doors, do you notice how bright is the green of the grass and the leaves?" asked an elderly gentleman of a little girl whose home he was visiting.

"Yes, sir."

"Why does it appear so much brighter at this time?" he asked, looking down upon the bright, sweet face with tender interest.

"Because nature has cleaned the windows, and you can see out better," she said.—Hamilton Times.

No Flat for Her.

In a dreamy rapture he kissed her golden tresses.

"The future," he exclaimed, joyously, "with its castles in the air."

She turned with sudden earnestness, "Fitz-Mauree," she said, decisively, "don't deceive yourself! I tell you now I shan't live above the third story under any circumstances!"—Puck.

Making a Good Matter Worse.

"Forgive me," he pleaded contritely, "it didn't mean to kiss you, but the impulse was irresistible."

"Forgive you!" she snapped. "Never, while I live! A girl may forgive a man for kissing her, but never for apologizing afterward"—New York Times.

Practical Selection.

"O, papa, see these lovely opals! I don't believe opals are unlucky. Do you?"

"It will be very unlucky for you if you take a fancy to a high priced one, Ethelinda. You won't get it!"—Chicago Tribune.

In the Ignoble Red Man.

An Indian doesn't have to be at Haskell Institute long to catch up with the times. A young buck who entered a month ago as Deer-in-the-woods is already De Forest Antelope.—Topeka Capital.

AN INSUPERABLE OBSTACLE.

What was that horrible noise last night?" asked the new boarder.

"Oh, that," responded the seasoned boarder. "That was only the stammering boarder trying to earn the claret."—Indianapolis Journal.

In the Ignoble Red Man.

An Indian doesn't have to be at Haskell Institute long to catch up with the times. A young buck who entered a month ago as Deer-in-the-woods is already De Forest Antelope.—Topeka Capital.

Gave it Away.

"Does your husband growl about his meals if they are not on time?"

Wife—I don't know; I've never eaten at his club—Inter-Ocean.

A Glitter and Sweetness.

Love seems to have a natural tendency to run to jewelry and fancy candy.—Galveston News.

Eczema!

The Only Cure.

Eczema is more than a skin disease, and no skin remedies can cure it. The doctors are unable to effect a cure, and their mineral mixtures are damaging to the most powerful constitution. The whole trouble is in the blood, and Swift's Specific is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated blood diseases.

Eczema broke out on my daughter, and continued to spread until her head was entirely covered. She was treated by several good doctors, but grew worse, and the dreadful disease spread to her face. She was taken to two celebrated

Health springs, but received no benefit. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. and by the first bottle was finished, her head began to heal. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She has since been older, and has a magnificent growth of hair. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned.

H. T. Shore,
204 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Don't expect local applications of soaps and salves to cure Eczema. They reach only the surface, while the disease comes from within. Swift's Specific

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in the only cure and will reach the most obstinate case. It is far ahead of all similar remedies, because it cures cases which are beyond their reach. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no poison, mercury or other mineral.

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METHODISM IN OHIO.

Centennial and a Third Anniversary Observed in Massillon.

FOUR ADDRESSES AND A SERMON.

Services are Held in the First Methodist Church Sunday Morning, Afternoon and Evening All are Well Attended—Extracts from the Addresses.

Meetings were held at the First Methodist church in this city Sunday morning, afternoon and evening, the occasion being the centennial of Ohio Methodism and the third anniversary of the magnificent East Main street place of worship. At the 10 o'clock service, after prayer, an anthem by the church choir and scripture lesson, W. S. Spidle delivered an address on "The Doctrines of Methodism." Mr. Spidle handled his subject in a masterly and interesting manner, taking up the twenty-five articles, which, with the exception of the twenty-third, were prepared by John Wesley, and which define the creed of the church.

Mr. J. E. Johns followed, his subject being, "The Itinerary." Mr. Johns said that the itinerary originated to meet the demands of the hour. Wesley was a university graduate, and it was his intention that all Methodist ministers should be highly educated. He therefore opposed the preaching of laymen at first, although afterwards he became warmly in favor of it. The itinerary has made the church one of great activity, and mainly to it are due its progress and wonderful achievements.

The Rev. Mr. Smith's sermon at the afternoon meeting on "The Life of Bishop Matthew Simpson" was a portrayal of the virtues and powers of the most famous of all exponents of Methodism. Bishop Simpson, who was born in Cadiz, O., was a most unpromising youth. He was educated to be a physician, but was called from his studies to labor for the salvation of the people. Bishop Simpson's death occurred about ten years ago.

Mr. J. K. Merwin's address on "Methodism in Massillon" delivered at the evening meeting, was a well told story of the work of the Rev. Thomas Dixon and the Rev. William Mitchell in the early part of this century, as well as interesting facts in connection with Massillon Methodism.

In speaking on "Ohio Methodism," the Rev. G. B. Smith referred to the fact that the founding of the church in this country and the establishment of the government cover about the same period in history. His discourse brought forth everything that would most interest Ohio Methodists, at one time saying that Ohio Methodism had furnished men for every position in church and state, that in time of peace it furnishes good citizens, and in time of war good soldiers.

THE FAREWELL SERMON.

Great Sadness Felt at the Departure of the Rev. T. F. Mahon.

An immense congregation filled St. Joseph's church at the 10 o'clock mass on Sunday morning, there being many people outside of the regular parishioners who were anxious to hear the farewell sermon of the Rev. Thomas F. Mahon, who will leave Massillon on Wednesday for a new parish in Cleveland. An unusually fine musical programme had been arranged for, and the altar was decorated with a profusion of cut flowers.

If there was anything necessary to demonstrate the fact that the Rev. Mr. Mahon is leaving many friends behind him, the signs of emotion visible in the faces of the people as he spoke to them for the last time, settled this point beyond a doubt. The address was short, and was but the expression of the most heartfelt affection and regret felt at parting with the parishioners among whom he has labored for the past seven years.

The rector urged his people to remember that whatever had been done in the course of his work among them had been inspired only by the highest motives for their welfare; that as he came among them at the bidding of a divine power, so he was leaving them only because urged by the dictates of his conscience. He begged them to hold up the hands of his successor, to be tolerant and considerate towards those holding other creeds and beliefs from their own, and as good Catholics to remember always that for them there is but one church, one Lord, one flag and one cross. The Rev. Mr. Mahon was unable to finish his address, as the sadness visible in the faces of his congregation and his own feelings of regret called forth an emotion which was much too deep for words.

MR. MAHON'S SUCCESSOR

CANAL FULTON, June 20.—The Rev. Mr. Kuebler preached his farewell sermon to the congregation of the St. Philip and St. James church, Sunday morning. Mr. Kuebler leaves for Massillon this week. He takes with him the respect and friendship of a community, being held in the highest esteem by people in the church and out.

THE REV. W. MULLER LEAVES.

NAVARRE, June 20.—The congregation of St. Clement's church did not attempt to hide the grief which everyone felt when the Rev. W. Muller began his farewell remarks, Sunday morning. Mr. Muller left today for Toledo, where his new charge is located. His successor is the Rev. Mr. Becker.

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

MONASTERY AT CANNES.

An Interesting Description of This Famous Monastery.

At the farther end of the small island of St. Honorat, off Cannes, the old monastery appears more a stronghold of war than the abode of peace and prayer; surrounded by the sea on the three sides, crowned with machicolations, with its loopholes and battlements, having resisted for centuries both the attack of armies and the fury of the waves. Bold and defiant still, majestic and lovely, bathed in the sunshine, it stands out beautifully, with its rich, golden tints against the azure sea and the deep blue sky of Provence. Begun in 1073 by the Abbot Aldebert II. as a protection for the monks against the invasions of the Moors and the pirates, it was not finished until 1190. From the island a way leads to the foot of the tower along a narrow strip of land, one enters through a door, which is not of the widest, and finds oneself on the ground floor, where the domestic offices used to be—cellar, pantry, etc. A large staircase leads to the first floor; here the most important rooms opened on an inner court, bordered with ogival arcades—the chapel, an immense kitchen, the washhouse and the dining hall, in which the readers' pulpit is still to be seen. A curious winding staircase leads to the upper stories, being cut in one large block of red sandstone, with a white stripe at the top of each step. On the second floor the same ogival colonnade of white marble as on the first runs around a passage which leads to the library and different other rooms, most of which were occupied by the dignitaries of the monastery. On the third and fourth floors were the bed-rooms of the monks. After having wound one's way to the top, one comes to a large platform, from which the view extends all around to a great distance and which was used in time of war as well to watch the enemies' approach as to crush them under a rain of stones and bullets when they came within reach. The tower contained eighty-six rooms, including thirty-six cells for the monks, five for visitors, and the same number for servants, four chapels, two cisterns, two large staircases, four kitchens, over eighty-eight doors and 100 windows. In spite of its strength the tower was taken more than once. In 1400 by the Genoese pirates; in 1524 by the Spanish; in 1536 by Andre Doria being each time taken back by the armies of the mainland. The rooms are now empty and dilapidated, in many places the walls and ceilings are crumbling, but the outward appearance remains unchanged, and from the terrace the view is still the same as it was many centuries ago when the monks used to pace it in their brown garb.—Chicago News.

Psychic Peculiarities of the Criminal.

Intimately connected with the physical conditions of the criminal are his psychic peculiarities. These consist in great instability of character, coupled with overwhelming development of some passions and the atrophy of some others. The criminal acts from impulse, although he often displays, as madmen do, a low cunning in finding means to carry out his impulse. He is intensely vain, priding himself on the number of crimes he has committed. He is further devoid of all remorse, fond of boasting of his evil deeds and of describing them in detail. Thus Lombroso gives the reproduction of a photograph in which three murderers who had assassinated one of their number caused themselves to be represented in the very act of committing their deadly deed, a photograph taken for the benefit of their less fortunate associates.

This inordinate vanity is often in itself the primary cause of terrible crimes, especially in young men who have just attained puberty, an age observed to be especially fruitful of crimes of violence. The critical character of this period, even in well-balanced minds, is abundantly known; little wonder, then, if it proves fatal to those whose constitutions urge them to extremes. It is noticed, also, that the criminal needs to lead a life full of violence. The necessity of orgies entailed by the irregularities of his feelings is often the moving cause of some act of violence, such as robbery and assassination, calculated to produce the means of indulgence—Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Be Gentle, Be Courteous.

The writer was passing once along a narrow pavement. A young man, in coarse apparel, at our approach stepped aside, with great alacrity, and into the mud edging the path. He did not bow, however no hand, he moved without grace, and yet the whole was evident courtesy.

After passing, the thought arose, should we not acknowledge and thank for behavior so unusual in a young man of this age? We went back offering our hand, we said.

"Young man, shake hands with me." "Certainly, sir; but why do you wish it?"

"Because you are a kind-hearted fellow, and a true gentleman; you gave all the path to me."

"Sir, I would step into the gutter for an elderly man."

"God bless you, young man! May you become a believer in our Lord Jesus Christ, whose servant I profess myself; and may we meet in heaven, if we never meet on earth."

Tears stood in the eyes of both, and when we said gooby, our hands seemed to be a love-tie binding our hearts, and we were at that moment improved as citizens. Reader, "Do courteous!"

The Sweetness of Revenge.

The haughty Frenchman, whom I told about last week, who "sassed" me so inconsiderately with regard to his old rack-a-bones of a horse, has been fined \$300 and costs, and I am filled with a gloating joy. It appears that he assaulted some harmless and unoffending citizen, and the stern arm of true law avenged him, so that his crime was expiated, and my ruffled feelings smoothed by vicarious process which is a part of human nature. As I have herefore remarked, the truly just "break even" in the course of time.

Don't think because an heiress is a female heir that a mattress is a female heir.

CLUB FOOT IN CABBAGE.

A Sure Preventative Pointed Out to Gardeners.

Last year I had a large field of cabbages and cauliflowers, and the prospect seemed good for a good crop, but just before they began to form heads they were attacked by the club root disease.

On different parts of the field I applied lime water, salt, ashes, and commercial fertilizer. Lime water did but little good. Salt seemed to prevent further progress, but as it must be applied near the roots and in just sufficient quantity to kill the disease without injuring the crop, a good deal of work is required to go over an acre of cabbages.

If the clubfoot is not too far advanced a little good fertilizer hood in around the plant will sometimes induce a new root growth, so that fair heads will be formed. A heavy application of ashes also seemed a preventive. If one must grow plants of the cabbage family on land that has become infested with clubfoot germs, the only safe course is, make the seed bed for the plants with a brush or other material has been burned. Soon after the plants are transplanted in the garden in space at least one foot in diameter around each plant, there should be applied a mixture made by dissolving one-quarter pound of hellebore in ten or twelve quarts of boiling water. Remove a little earth from around the plant, so as to make a hollow and apply about one pint to a plant. This will kill all the germs in the circle watered, and probably prevent further trouble, but if one wishes to make a sure thing of it, place a band of red felt a foot or more in diameter around the plant to prevent the entrance of germs to the inclosed circle. Large applications of lime or salt to the soil may destroy the germs for a time, but I think seeding the garden every few years to a grass crop, and preventing the growth of the plants which they feed upon is more to be relied on.—M. H. Jenkins, in American Gardening.

Small Fruit Tests.
The New York Agricultural Experiment Station has in its small fruit gardens at Geneva one of the most extensive variety testing plantations in the country. These tests are made scientifically and without prejudice, so that their results are of great value as indicating comparative merit of varieties under given conditions. All varieties are not equally suited to the same conditions, however; so that variety testing at the Station cannot be a perfect guide to selection of varieties for other localities and other soils.

The result of the tests during 1897 of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and dewberries are announced in Bunting's 127 and 128.

One-year-old beds of strawberries gave much better yields than did two-year-old beds, and also gave a larger percentage of early fruit. The best early varieties on the young beds were Beder, Wood, Vera, Marshall, and Eleanor, the best late varieties on the one-year-old beds were Glen Mary, Beauty, Gian, Robinson, and Clarence; and on two-year-old beds, Robinson, Omega, Bissell, and Slaymaker No. 9.

Of black raspberries Poscharsky No. 15 gave the largest total yield and largest early yield. Palmer has a very long season and bore heavily, and Babcock No. 5 and Mills were the best of the late varieties.

Loudon, Cuthbert, King, Kenyon, and I. X. L. were best of the red raspberries, and Smith, Purple, Shaffer, and Columbian of the purple raspberries.

Blackberries did well in 1897, many varieties not hitherto perfectly hardy at the Station giving excellent yields. Dorchester, Success, New Rochelle, Stone Hardy, Early Mammoth and Agawam were the most productive and include the best of both early and late varieties.

Lucretia was the only dewberry worthy of recommendation.

The bulletin may be obtained by application to the Station.

Seasonable Salads.
At this season a salad of some sort should be served daily, and the oil or sweet cream or fresh butter used in the dressing is particularly healthful, as the system now demands the crisp greens and acids.

It is not necessary to have the salads expensive, and it is not desirable to have them too strongly acid, nor of a fiery flavor.

The dictum of polite society is, if a dinner fit to be given, to serve the salad as a separate course with crisp crackers or delicate biscuit or thin, narrow strips of bread.

Many a housewife would neglect this course unless it was optional to serve with the meal; the mistress of a family can determine what she shall prepare for her table, and how she shall serve it, but she should not, nevertheless, strike off salads from the bill of fare for this season.

Vegetable and fruit salads give zest to a poor appetite, and cool the blood, while satisfying a craving for sub-acid food.

Everything used in a salad should be of the best quality and perfectly fresh. Vegetables for salad should never be prepared long before serving.

When salads are to be served each day, it is a good plan to make a quantity of dressing from a good receipt, and keep it bottled in a cool place, ready for immediate use.

Misplaced Charities.
The cattle commission, in their recently published report, call public watering troughs "misplaced charities." In a number of instances they have been found to lead to the spread of glanders. During 1896, 100 cases were reported in Worcester. In 1897, there seemed to be no prospect of a diminution until it was decided to close the public watering troughs from May 1 to July 1. A marked decrease was noticed soon after the watering troughs were closed. Glanders is on the increase in Boston, and the towns and cities adjoining it. These towns include a territory through which many expressmen, teamsters and others drive teams to Boston daily and return. They water their horses in infected watering troughs on the way, or infect the troughs with glanders animals of their own. In 1896 Boston and these adjoining towns had 102 cases; in 1897, 275 cases. It is probable that much of this increase is due to public watering troughs.—M. H. Farmer.

Don't think because an heiress is a female heir that a mattress is a female heir.

Why He Winked at His Father.

Not long since a smart seven-year-old son of our preacher, after service was over, and the family had returned home from church, said, "Papa, do you ever look at me while you are preaching?"

The father, thinking that he was a little hurt by supposed neglect, said, "Certainly, my son. I often look at you and think of you when I am preaching." "But to day you did notice me at all?"

"Yes, I did, son, several times," said the father.

"Well, papa did you see me wink at you two or three times?"

"No, my son; what did you wink at me for when I was preaching?"

"I winked at you, papa, to get you to stop; you were spinning it too long."

NOT TRUE TO NATURE.

"That farm scene that you seem to be smokin' at sir," said the indignant artist, is valued at \$500. It is generally considered a fine painting. Allow me to ask you if you are familiar with works of art?"

"Not very familiar," replied the agriculturist, who was looking through the studio with his wife, "but I know something about the works of nature, young man, and when you make a cow that gets up from the ground without putting out her fore feet first you are doing something that nature never did. Come, Nancy, let's go."

A Bibulous View.

"They assert that the Holland submarine boat stayed under water two hours recently," Holland mixed with water isn't to be sneezed at."

MRS. ELLA McGARVY.

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham,

Says—I have been using your Vegetable Compound and find that it does all that it is recommended to do. I have been a sufferer for the last four years with womb trouble, weak back and excrescences. I was hardly able to do my household duties, and while about my work was so nervous that I was miserable. I had also given up in despair.

I was persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to-day I am feeling like a new woman.—Mrs. ELLA McGARVY, Necbe Road Station, Cincinnati, O.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick-headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham's remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms—Liquid, Pill, and Lozenges.

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MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.
Quick, painless and certain for impotency. Lost Manhood. Impotency, Loss of Strength and Nervous Debility, as well as Prostatitis, Venereal Disease, and all private diseases, will be cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have been the other diseases which certain solitary indiscretions produce. These vices when persisted in even moderately, and in the constitution, inducing nervous debility, and prostration, will be cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills prepared with necessary and costly ingredients, and will be of great service to all.

SEXUAL EXCESSES.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, be removed by a skillful hand. Are you affected? You may now be perfectly curable. Remember, every moment of neglect brings you nearer its curse. When you are affected, you will tell them whether they are beyond hope, or whether they are beyond help.

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A HANNA CROWD.

Senator's Friends Have Their Way at Columbus.

GEN. GROSVENOR PRESIDED.

Both Temporary and Permanent Chairman of Republican Convention.

THIS REFERENCE TO THE WAR.

We Said the American Flag Would Not Likely Be Pulled Down, Where It Had Been Placed During the Conflict—The Contests Declared in Favor of the Hanna Delegates—A Letter From Senator Hanna Read in the Convention—Huling Expected to Be Chairman of the State Central Committee.

COLUMBUS, June 22.—The Republican state convention resumed its session this morning.

The temporary organization had been made permanent, so Chairman Grosvenor again presided.

The national administration Republicans were so strong that the opposition to them was not felt anywhere yesterday. Of the four districts in which there were contests that of the Twenty-first district, in which the delegation of Mayor McKisson of Cleveland figured, was the only one of any proportions, and it was regarded by some as the inauguration of a third term movement for Mayor McKisson.

The McKisson contestants kept the committee on credentials in session most all Monday night, and all the cases were decided against the already very small minority. The new state committee did not organize, awaiting the report on credentials, but it is understood that Cyrus Huling will be chairman of the central committee and Harry M. Daugherty of the executive committee, both close friends of Senator Hanna.

Governor Bushnell occupied a back seat on the platform yesterday, and many of the strongest Hanna men objected to any resolutions regarding his administration or on the action of the bolting Republicans in the legislature.

COLUMBUS, June 22.—When Hon. H. M. Daugherty called the Republican state convention to order yesterday afternoon the auditorium was filled except in the galleries. The only disturbance was in that section of the hall assigned to the Twenty-first congressional district. The Hanna delegates from that district had the tickets, but the McKisson delegates got in early through the indulgence of an assistant sergeant-at-arms and preempted the seats. The other delegates crowded into the same seats and both delegations participated, but Chairman Grosvenor put everything through on *viva voce* voting, so that there was no collision. After a prayer by Dr. Franklin McElfresh, Chairman Daugherty, in opening the convention, strongly endorsed the war against Spain and the president's policy.

Secretary James R. Malloy read a telegram from Senator Hanna expressing regret at his unavoidable absence and announcing as his keynote faithful and broad republicanism and loyalty to party organization. This telegram strongly endorsed President McKinley.

On being introduced as the temporary chairman General C. H. Grosvenor reviewed the pledges of the party at the St. Louis convention and what had been done since the inauguration of President McKinley, said that he found the country unfitness for war and a body of men in the country, and largely in congress, wanting the nation to rush into war. Said he:

"And if you notice the passage of the \$50,000,000 war emergency bill in congress, it marks the last echo of patriotism of nine out of every ten of those gentlemen. They were willing to gain some sort of popularity before the people of the country by shouting about the suffering reconcentrados of Cuba. But when the money has been asked for the suffering soldiers of the Union, nine out of ten of them have voted 'no' on every appropriation bill. They were willing to demand that the president should send his army and his ships to bombard Havana, but when they have been asked to raise the money to carry on the war, all but six of them in the house, and all but eight of them in the senate, voted 'no' upon every proviso." (Applause.)

The people of this country, he said, will crown William McKinley with honor, when they come to know, for what he did not do as they will crown him with double honor for what he did do. He then summed up what this country, starting out with 50,000 guns, without ten rounds of ammunition to the canon, without one-fourth of ships enough to carry on an aggressive war, had done from April 23 to June 21.

He further said in part:

"It's not important to settle the status of the Philippine Islands now. It is not important to settle the character of the government, the stable government which we promise to Cuba. It is not proper just now to settle the status of Porto Rico for we have not got a soldier on the soil of Porto Rico, but when the time comes you know, and I know, and all the world knows that William McKinley, backed and supported by the Republicans of this country, backed and supported by the loyal, patriotic sentiments of the Democratic party of this country, will settle all these questions patriotically, wisely and from the stand-point of American progress in the career that God has marked for us in the world. (Applause.)

"We are confronted with some new questions; new questions of national policy. One of them relates to the question of whether or not we will take, hold and fortify and eternally, with the blessing of God, defend the Hawaiian Islands as part of the territory of the United States. We could not go to Manila without incurring the responsibility

of practically taking the lives of thousands of our men, without stopping at Honolulu and taking them ashore, and we went and accepted the invitation and landed our troops and saluted their flag and hoisted our flag."

"It will be the policy of this administration to plant the flag of the United States at Hawaii, to occupy it and fortify it and make it a part of the territory of the United States, and when the war is over we will then settle the question of what sort of a government we will have over there. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

"I don't very much whether you and I will live to see the day when, by the order of a Republican administration and surely not by the order of McKinley's administration, the starry banner of your country's glory shall be pulled down from any flagstaff where conquest of arms has placed it." (Great cheering and long continued applause.)

The following is the committee on resolutions:

First district, August Hermann; Second district, Joseph Kushman; Third, M. Nevin; Fourth, Guy Huffman; Fifth, G. L. Marvel; Sixth, Alex. Boxwell; Seventh, Walter L. Weaver; Eighth, B. T. Davis; Ninth, J. H. Doyle; Tenth, A. C. Thompson; Eleventh, D. N. Massie; Twelfth, Geo. K. Nash; Thirteenth, H. K. Conner; Fourteenth, W. S. Kerr; Fifteenth, E. M. Stanberry; Sixteenth, J. L. Gill; Seventeenth, S. R. Snyder; Eighteenth, S. A. Conrad; Nineteenth, Friend Whittlesey; Twentieth, Homer M. Kimball; Twenty-first, Myron T. Herrick (Hanna); Twenty-first, Charles W. Toland (McKisson).

The following is the new state central committee of which Cyrus Huling, who represented Senator Hanna as attorney before the legislative investigation, will be chairman:

First district, V. J. Fagin; Second, P. W. Durr; Third, Charles A. Craighead; Fourth, (contested); Fifth, N. E. Matthews; Sixth, C. Q. Hildebrand; Seventh, C. C. Chappellear; Eighth, Roger H. Murphy; Ninth, Walter Brown; Tenth, H. S. Willard; Eleventh, F. A. Kelly; Twelfth, Cyrus Huling; Thirteenth, J. F. McNeal; Fourteenth, B. L. McElroy; Fifteenth, A. D. Alderman; Sixteenth, Leroy Sedgwick; Seventeenth, W. C. Lyon; Eighteenth, M. A. Norris; Nineteenth, F. M. Reitzel; Twentieth, R. S. Hubbard; Twenty-first, B. Maher (Hanna); Twenty-first, W. H. Boyd (McKisson).

THE WARSTLER REUNION.

An Interesting Meeting Held at Justus Last Thursday.

The Warstler family reunion, held at the home of George Warstler, at Justus, Thursday, June 16, was attended by many people from surrounding towns and some from Massillon. An elaborate dinner was served and an interesting programme carried out. Miss Lola Leifer, of Massillon, gave a recitation entitled "The Sabbath Day." Other Massillonians present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leifer, Mrs. Bert Hanks, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meuser, Miss Clara Brenner, Miss Flora P. Fetzer, John Mader and Leo Leifer.

The address of the day was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wyandt. He gave a brief history of the Warstler family, himself being a cousin by marriage. The following committees were appointed:

Committee on officers—Jacob Buchman, Mrs. Dickes, Charles Warstler.

Committee on place where next reunion will be held—David Machamar, Mrs. Dickes, Al. Warstler.

The following officers were appointed: President, Thomas Warstler; vice president, Rollo Warstler; secretary, Ida Warstler; treasurer, Daniel Warstler.

The next reunion will be held on the third Thursday in June, 1899, at the home of Daniel Warstler, near Warstler church, Plain township.

When the meeting had been called to order, Mr. George T. Warstler delivered the following welcoming address:

"Dear friends and relatives from distance—in behalf of myself and wife and family, and relatives in this community, I most heartily welcome you to this ninth annual reunion of the Warstler family. To the father and mother and brothers and sisters of my wife, I assure you that you are equally welcome. And last of all I am thankful that our minister, the Rev. Wyandt, is present, as I am afraid that many chickens would have been left without him. I trust that you will all sincerely enjoy the occasion, and I say welcome to all."

ADDRESS OF THE REV. MR. WYANDT.

Mr. President and Friends Present:—I am not a volunteer as you will observe, I am drafted. Brother Leifer says that a drafted man makes the best soldier; I guess it's because he doesn't know any better than to fight. Well, I guess I don't either. I don't know that I am just like the preacher who was preaching in the penitentiary to a lot of convicts. He said he was glad to see so many there. (Laughter.) He was so accustomed to saying that outside of the penitentiary that when he got into the penitentiary he said he was glad to see so many there. However, I am not in the penitentiary, and I am very glad to be among so many of my friends and b. whom we are being so well entertained in every respect, not excepting chicken. So far as the chickens are concerned, I have had no difficulty whatsoever. They have left me alone and I have left them alone. We are perfectly agreed. I saw the good woman of the place down here just a few minutes ago caring for a chicken that got fast in the fence. I guess it saw the preacher coming and in attempting to go through the fence it got fast, but it was a turkey. (Laughter.) I presume it saw the chickens going through that place and it attempted to go through the same place and found itself too large. (Laughter.)

First of all, we are here today to be have ourselves. We were welcomed when we came, and I think we have behaved pretty well. I am sure I have and my wife did. I have been watching her all day and she has behaved first-rate. I believe the rest of you have behaved first rate and I am sure that we will all be welcome to come back again if we continue to do as well throughout the rest of the day as we have in the portion of the day already spent.

I have known the Warstlers and their inter-relationships up and down, North and South, East and West for a goodly number of years, and yet I don't know whether they are German, or Irish, or English, or Yankee. I have never inquired where they came from, and I

have been glad for their presence here and whenever I have met them, for the reason that our associations have always been most pleasant, and if it had not been for certain of the Warstlers living in this community I presume I would not be here today. They were kind of casting about in their day and generation considering their relations, and there was one of the Warstler relationship who fully understood that it was not good for man to live alone, and he married a cousin by marriage to one Warstler living, anyhow, so far as I know, and I would not care if there was a dozen more of the Warstlers related to me if they all behaved themselves as well as he does. So that now you see we are a little related. I know a good many of your faces, but I don't know your names, that is, the names of all of you, who have assembled at this family reunion today. It is that way with you every year, I presume. You are always forming new associations and new acquaintances, and these reunions become increasingly pleasant. I saw in one of the leading journals the other day an article by the editor explaining the meaning of the word "reconcentrado." In one sense of the word we are reconcentrados, because we are coming nearer together.

When I first came to this part of the country many of you were perfect strangers to me, I didn't know you lived in the world. I have met many of you and learned to love you and I am a good deal closer to you in my feelings of fellowship than when I came. You believe that, don't you? And I want, if possible, to be a little nearer to everyone present before I go away, because you know I am a cousin by marriage. Don't forget that. (Laughter.) We noticed among our little people here a while ago a closer coming together. We thought at first it was music, and then we didn't know what it was, and when we come to find out it was two little cousins. One was afraid the other would get away and one held on to the other and they both held on to each other, and they were both crying about it. So you see there is a tendency even among the youngsters to hold on to one another—keep close to each other in the bonds of affinity. As our little boys and girls are growing up, they are talking about family reunions, playing family reunion. I know they are at my house, and who was this aunt and that cousin they are concentrating within the closer circles of affinity. Now that sounds as though it might be classed among the impossibilities. No, that is true. It is contrary to certain laws of philosophy, but it is true in matters of relationship that the more there are of us the closer we come together. It is not true in every respect. It is not true when we fall out, but you know we are not falling out on this occasion today. I never heard of a fuss upon such an occasion as this in my life, not any of you. If you did, let's hear you now or forever after keep silent. These are reunions, a closer coming together, and when we leave such gatherings as these we feel that we are closer together, and we anticipate going again with a great deal of pleasure. Now I am sure we have a great deal for which to be thankful and grateful. It puts us under certain obligations to each other. We are thankful that we are placed in the land of the song, "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty." That's a blessing.

Our political liberty, our civil liberty, all without social distinction. That's a great blessing with us; it is not so everywhere. I don't believe I have seen an aristocrat in this crowd today. I believe I have seen some Democrats, but I have not seen any aristocrats. I don't know whether you have 'nt any in your blood; if you have one here I would like to see him. I hate aristocracy. I don't like that person who is a good deal better than someone else. I say I don't like such a person very well, and I am not very slow to tell them so. I am glad that we are here, one as good as the other, and I believe in one feeling just as good as another; we have a right to do that. Well, we have these socials that's a great blessing; then we have these demonstrations, these exhibitions of prosperity, that's a blessing; but let us remember while we are eating and drinking here there are multitudes who would be glad for a crust of the bread of life. However, we may be thankful that it is not so in any of the homes here represented. The tables as they were spread here today didn't indicate that. We are glad for all this prosperity in which God has placed us, and I believe we are all thankful. I was real glad to hear the sentiments, both those who are on the programme and those who volunteered, also the songs. All these are the result of the enlightenment that we enjoy educationally and spiritually through the church and the schools of the most intelligent land on the face of the earth. However, we may be thankful that it is not so in any of the homes here represented. The tables as they were spread here today didn't indicate that. We are glad for all this prosperity in which God has placed us, and I believe we are all thankful. I was real glad to hear the sentiments, both those who are on the programme and those who volunteered, also the songs. 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